

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA. IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Swaraaj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVI NO 250---

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 10 1928.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All	
13 Oct.	Narkunda x	will	16,572
20 "	Rajputana		16,619
27 "	Razmak		10,002
3 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
10 "	Mooltan x	now	20,847
17 "	Ranohi		16,550
24 "	Macedonia		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura		16,601
8 "	Maloja x	sail	20,837
15 "	Razmak		10,002
22 "	Maloja		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	direct	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera	from	16,088
12 "	Rajputana		16,568
19 "	Mantua		10,946
26 "	Ranohi		16,550
2 Feb.	Narkunda x	Bombay	16,572
9 "	Ranpura		16,601
16 "	Mores		10,953
23 "	Razmak		10,002
3 Mar.	Mooltan x	without	20,847
10 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
17 "	Rajputana		16,568
24 "	Rajputana	tranship-	20,837
31 "	Maloja x		16,568
7 Apr.	Ranohi		16,550
14 "	Ranpura	ment	16,601
21 "	Rajputana		16,568
28 "	Naldera		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India	at	19,000
11 "	Mantua		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x	Aden.	16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON-RETURN TICKETS.
FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:-

	1st	2nd
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana	8,427
11th Apr.	Domala	8,441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.
Fares as follows:-

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £55	£98

SHIPPING.



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept.	13 Oct.
Kamo Maru	8000	18 Oct.	17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru	5901	18 Oct.	29 "
Katori Maru	10000	18 Oct.	31 "
Awa Maru	6028	30 Oct.	12 Nov.
Akita Maru	8738	18 Oct.	14 "
Kashima Maru	10000	15 Nov.	28 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 "
Hakone Maru	10500	30 Nov.	12 Dec.
Tamba Maru	5845	30 Nov.	14 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FROM MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave	Arrive
Fushimi Maru	11000	18 Oct.	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru	10600	1 Nov.	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru	10400	15 "	2 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong Kong.	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru	20300	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World fares and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: YUSEN.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Ports
1928		
12th Oct.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
9th Nov.	Naldera	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
21st "	Mores	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929		
4th Jan.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
18th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1st Feb.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Maloja	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Ports
1928		
10th Oct.	Bandra	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th "	Khandalla	East and South Africa
11th "	Va'e'a	Bombay via Karachi.
13th "	Ohaka	Karachi via Port Blair, Dwaraka and Cuttack Mandvi.
15th "	Vita	Karachi via Port Okha & Cuttack Mandvi.
17th "	Ellore	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.
First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bueh.
Fares and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
 2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
 3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
 4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
- For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MOHARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Authorized and Subscribed Capital Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Allahabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandani, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareilly, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corp. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserve Fund " 90,000,000

BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Karachi, Seattle, Batavia, Kobe, Singapore, Bombay, London, Shimoga, Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Sourabaya, Calcutta, Lyons, San Francisco, Canton, Manila, Samarang, Changchun, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Dairen, Newchwang, Tientsin, Fengtien, New York, Tokyo, Hankow, Osaka, Yokohama, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Honolulu, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Kailashan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of **BANKING** and **EXCHANGE** business transacted.

WASHIO Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mohana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hari Shakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mohia, Esq., M. A., LL.B. Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. P. Govindlal Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1902.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoon Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoon Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address—"Uter" Kandi.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed " 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	82,74,000	93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund	94,49,100	1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute. Low rates of premium.
Prompt Settlement of Claims. High rates of Bonus.
Wide choice of Policies. Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.
Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the
Bombay Branch: **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.
TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS.
Claims paid over Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., (Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.)
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Daring Prophecy

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in
Postal Stamps and re-
ceive a copy of my

ALBUM of beautiful
Pictures.

To enable you to
come nearer the Truth.
THE

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR.)

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1928.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End Rs. 15.
Re. 22-1/2 Rs. 15.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,84,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/-
per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers every-
thing best in Life Insurance.

Several new, attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies
on easy terms and
liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars
Apply to the—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account
prepared, Audit of Books
or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22957

Bombay Chronicle

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Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

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Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.
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Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupce ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelty and Fancy articles. Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Cedar Bakh Lane Calcutta.

WANTED—A qualified GRADUATE as a teacher in a private family school, capable of teaching Elementary General Science to lower classes and Physics and Chemistry for University Entrance. A TEACHER for INDIAN MUSIC, to teach voice production and on string instruments. Those who have comprehended cultural aspect of music and are able to teach as a character forming subject need only apply. APPLICATIONS, stating terms with full particulars and qualifications and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to Mrs. A. SARABHAI, "The Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

LOANS.

5000—Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October, 1928. Concession of interest continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928, enclose two annas stamps. Paid agents wanted. Bank of Industrial Syndicate, Ltd., Bombay 2.

L. R1240.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WELL—Established and experienced firm willing to undertake the distribution of Cinema films in India also exportation to Europe. Please apply with terms Box No. 2191 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R1220

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-3-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

HYDRO-GLISSIEUR INDUS 1 belonging to Bahawalpur State is available for sale. Any one desiring to purchase it or make some enquiries should apply to—

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Bahawalpur State,
Bahawalpur.
31185

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that our client SHANKER ELAPPA SAMAL has been separated from his brother Mahadeo Elappa Samal (of 495, Khadak Shukrawar Peth, Poona) since the year 1920.

Our client understands that the said Mahadeo Elappa Samal has been contracting debt and has been representing that our client is joint with him.

All persons concerned therefore are notified that our client is not responsible for all or any of the debts contracted by the said Mahadeo Elappa Samal.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1928.

RELE & CO.,
Attorneys for Shanker Elappa Samal.
Readymoney Mansion,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

31188

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of **VAMANRAO SA: KHARAM KUWADEKAR**, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Proprietor of Messrs. E. Hiscock & Co., the Clare Road Bakery and the Wiltshire Dairy Farm. Decedent.

Bai RADHABAI, widow of Vamanrao Sakharam Kuwadekar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Byulla, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir **AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN**, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
Sd/-
Az. Registrar.
Sd/-

2nd day of October, 1928.
Messrs. **SUKTHANKAR & GUPTA**,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

31189

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT BAPTY ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India Ltd., vs. Ebrahim Esmail and Others) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government leasehold land with the message, tenement and building standing thereon situate on the West side of Bapty Road, Grant Road, admeasuring about 449 2/3 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 178, 3128, New No. 16184, New Survey No. 5732, 15733, 15734. Cadastral Survey No. 1015 of Byulla Division and bounded on the North by the property of Mahomedally Abedin, on the South partly by the property of Goualdas Madhaji and others and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the East partly by Bapty Road and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the West by a Sweepers' passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenures with the message, tenements, and buildings standing thereon situate at Bapty Road admeasuring about 86 1/9 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, Old Survey No. 4471, New Survey Nos. 25734, 25733, Cadastral Survey No. 1015 of Byulla Division and bounded as per property firstly described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land with the message, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bapty Road, admeasuring about 11 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, New Survey No. 25733, 25734 and bounded as per property secondly described.

The messages, tenements and buildings standing on the properties hereinbefore described are assessed by the Municipality under War Nos. 780/782, Street Nos. 810.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheikh Virajil Bhandarkar.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVE POOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time quotations and our Agent's opinion and doing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 3-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission. For commission rates and other particulars, please write to—

SURESH MAHAJIDAS RANGHORIA

Opp. Central Telephone Office,
T. 2nd floor, 4th Cross,
T. 2nd floor, 4th Cross,
T. 2nd floor, 4th Cross.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-15 & 10 P.M.
THE PHENOMENON OF THE AGE
TRANSFORMED INTO THE MIRACLE OF THE SCREEN

Uncle Tom's Cabin
Curtain Human Drama Ever Screened

AN UNFORGETTABLE TREAT FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE
PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE
— Very shortly You can take a peep into

The Private Life of Helen of Troy

IMPERIAL CINEMA PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
SHREE JAGDISH FILM CO.'S
Super Jewel Production

'Pauper Princess'

Directed by Mr. RAMAKANT, B.A.
FEATURING

Miss MOHINI, Miss MARRY, Messrs. JAIKISANANDA, B.A., ROY, VYAS and other well-known stars.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.

THE GLOBE

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P.M.

THE GREATEST SHOW OF WORTH

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN "THE CIRCUS"

Funny Face! Funny Feet! Funny Film
Imagine—Just imagine—Charlie in a den of wild lions!

Approved by while stylists all over the world! DON'T MISS!!

Also.

GARRY SEMON in "THE SIMPLE LIFE"

LAWYERS' POCKET REPORTER

(DIGEST & DIARY)

1928

LEADING PUBLICATION OF ITS KIND IN INDIA

First Class Printing and Binding Gold blocked of convenient Pocket Size

Special Feature—1 latest Leading Cases (Civil & Criminal) 1927-28

Addition to general informations, important Extracts and Schedules of Laws of daily use

DIARY 1929, a date per page, with holidays and

CALENDARS OF ALL ERAS.

Highly Spoken—

AN OPINION

The Hon'ble Sir Louis Stewart, Kt., C. I. E., I. C. S., Chief Judge—

Chief Court Oudh Lucknow, says:—

"It is a very well arranged and useful Diary"

Price Rs. 1/4 Net.

Thinner and Gilt Edged Edition (containing Library, Calendars and Case Law Sections only.) Price Rs. 1/9 Net.

With walla combination Gold printed (Packing and Postage Extra)

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If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove impotency.

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YOU ought to know the cause of the scalding pains which torture you when you try to pass water. You would then choose De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills in preference to any other remedy.

The passage of urine should be painless. When it seems to scald or burn, you should suspect kidney trouble. There will probably be other symptoms such as pain in your loins, cutting and tearing pains when you pass water, just as if there were small splinters of glass in your urine. Let your urine stand for a little while, and you may notice a sediment like sand or gravel. Don't wait any longer. Go to your nearest chemist and get a box of De Witt's Pills, they cost very little and the first dose will do you good.

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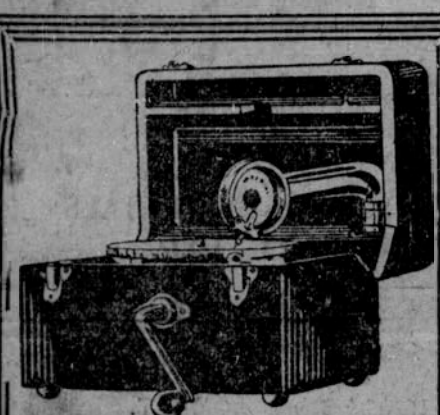
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Darulshat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

World Cotton Situation NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BULLISH BUREAU REPORT—CONDITION 54.4 PER CENT—CROP 13,993,000 BALES—YIELD PER ACRE 149.1 LBS—GINNED TO 30 SEPT. 4,961,000 BALES—TRADE BUYING FOLLOWED BY LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 41 TO 37 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Oct. 8. The New York futures market witnessed a rather impressive tone to-day when the Bureau's figures were received. As a matter of fact no one minds the difference of a small reduction as a number of people were inclined to look for a figure of 14 million bales. Despite such expectations cotton prices ruled easy during the last week and operators were not bold enough to carry cotton over the Bureau Report. This position explains unusual price movement after the Bureau Report. There was only small open interest and the general idea believed in increasing demand from trade if prices decline after the report. On the contrary if prices soared high, freer southern offerings were anticipated. The New York futures market opened to-day a rise of 7 points and declined 29 points at 10.55 a.m. when it closed before the report. The figures issued by the Bureau were construed bullish and the market reopened at a rise of 35 points over previous closing prices with January quoted 19.00 cent. The firmness continued for about half an hour and a further rise of 36 points with Jan. 19.36 recorded the highest level of the day. The buying orders particularly from trade interests soon exhausted and bulls began to liquidate their holdings fearing hedge selling. The market in the afternoon ruled quiet but steady and finally closed at a net rise of 41 to 37 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 40 points to 19.45c.

The New Orleans futures market fluctuated widely and closed at a net rise of 41 to 40 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 41 points to 18.65c.

Although Bureau Report is believed bullish, the sentiment looks divided some fearing increased selling pressure against actual cotton. The other section is trying to take a long-range bullish view of the situation, are willing to effect purchases on dips. In the mean time we believe, there is little room for extreme bullish or bearish views and prefer scalping business leaning towards bull side.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

January Highest 19.36 (11.42 a.m.) lowest 18.44 (10.55 a.m.)

Market advanced on publication of Bureau Report and later eased on speculative long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's. New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th inst. as under:—

"Bureau Report viewed bullish especially by trade. Favour purchase on moderate dips."

Munds and Winslow:—"Consider Bureau bullish. Expect further reduction next report."

Reuter:—"Market was excited by bullish 'Bureau Report'. Prices at first advanced on trade buying and then declined partially on realising."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 8.
December	19.11 plus 39
January	19.05 plus 41
March	18.92 plus 39
May	18.80 plus 37
July	18.68 plus 38
Middling Spot	19.45 plus 40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 8.
October	18.48 plus 40
January	18.52 plus 41
Middling Spot	18.65 plus 41

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 8. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	19.48
January	19.31
March	19.22

New York, 12.30 p.m. Call:—

October	19.25
January	19.17
March	19.05

New Orleans 11.30 a.m.—

October	18.62
January	18.65
March	18.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 8.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	NIL

LIVERPOOL

PRICES OPEN 4 POINTS LOWER—IMPROVE 5 POINTS ON COVERING BEFORE BUREAU—EXCITED AFTER BUREAU—POOR RESPONSE FROM AMERICA—FUTURES 24 TO 23 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 8. The Liverpool futures market opened to-day at a decline of 4 points in sympathy with overnight weakness on American Exchanges. The general sentiment being more on the bull side, induced some covering and prices recovered the opening decline and improved 1 point before the report. The report caused increased excitement and prices re-opened at a rise of 36 points with January 10.10d. There was poor response from America and the market closed at a rise of 23 to 24 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 4 points lower at 10.54d per lb. and sales figured at 8,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures followed the firmness of Americans and closed at a rise of 23 points with January 10d. and May 9.96. Egyptian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 30 to 34 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables for Liverpool:—

"While consider 10d. reasonable with crop 14 millions would prefer sell on advance owing hedge selling to come."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) "Light rain in Georgia."

(2) "Agricultural Bureau Report is worse than expected. Think Bureau Report will give definitely bullish trend to the market. Advise buying at this level and on all breaks."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

4 p.m.:—"Bureau 54.4 per cent. crop 13,993,000 bales ginned 4,961,000 bales. Look for gradually higher prices."

5.20 p.m.:—"Bureau confirms private information. Look for generally hardening values."

From New Orleans:—

"Crop estimate by Government bullish. Think market may eventually advance to 23 cents. Think well of buying on all dips."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends, dated 8th Oct. 1923.

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod:—

"Bureau bullish, think 11d. justified."

Messrs. Mellor and Fenton:—

"Think prices will advance further eventually."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Crop estimate bullish but ginners rather bearish. Think South will now sell hedges."

Messrs. Reiss Bros.:—

"Condition 54.4 per cent—Crop 13,993,000 bales. Ginned 4,961,000 bales. Barring reactions expect upward tendency."

Grunning:—"Report construed bullish. Our opinion is that the prices are safe enough even if they should temporarily go lower owing to improving trade situation."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 8.
Opening	9.90
Closing	10.15
October	10.15 plus 23
November	10.04 plus 24
December	10.01 plus 23
January	9.73 plus 24
February	9.97 plus 24
March	9.71 plus 24
April	9.85 plus 24
May	9.70 plus 24
June	9.92 plus 24
July	9.67 plus 24
August	9.82 plus 23
September	9.75 plus 23
October	9.66 plus 23
Middling Spot	10.54 — .04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 8.
October	17.14 plus 31
November	17.28 plus 31
December	17.48 plus 30
January	17.40 plus 30
February	17.40 plus 30
March	17.59 plus 32
April	17.59 plus 32
May	17.75 plus 31
June	17.75 plus 31
July	17.83 plus 34
August	17.83 plus 34
September	17.83 plus 34
October	17.88 plus 34
Sakellariadis F.G.F.	
Spot	17.75 plus 34

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 9. In response to a rise of only 40 points in New York futures at close, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 352 for Broach Alp/May delivery and declined to Rs. 349 1/4 on long liquidation. At the decline there was steady buying and prices recovered to Rs. 352 1/2. Liverpool opened at a decline of 1 point against expectation of a decline of 6 points. Prices improved to Rs. 353 1/2. Latest Liverpool was 2 points higher and rates at 4.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Alp/May 355 0 0

Oomra Dec/Jan 325 0 0

Bengal Dec/Jan 289 0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 9.
Oct.	235.70 +4.30
Jan.	234.80 +4.90
April.	234.50 +2.80

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1923-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	2158000	2490000
8-10-23		
Receipts Yesterday	100000	74000
8-10-23		
Exports to date	1365000	1310000
8-10-23		
Stock at Ports	1169000	1822000
8-10-23		
Stock Interior Towns	603000	734000
8-10-23		
Stock Liverpool	575000	1058000
8-10-23		
Visible Supply	3064000	4461000
8-10-23		
Quantity in Sight	3073000	3810000
8-10-23		

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 8.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.00
Scinde, Fine	7.25
Scinde, Superfine	7.50
Bengal, Good	6.75
Bengal, Fully Good	7.00
Bengal, Fine	7.25
Oomra, Good	7.20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.50
Oomra, Fine	7.80
Broach, Fully Good	8.70
Broach, Fine	8.85
Broach, Superfine	9.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Oct. 8.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	100,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Days Exports to the Continent	13,000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Ready Prices are unchanged against yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about One Anna per cwt. in September shipment prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Pine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/- per cwt.

Transshipment Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F.B.H. S.S. Pasha Rs. 8/12 per cwt. F.B.H. Shipment, September Rs. 8/10 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

	Bombay, Oct. 9.
Wheat	4,534 Cwts.
Linseed	3,164 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	468 "
seeds	
Gingellyseeds	651 "
Poppyseeds	143 "
Groundnuts	1,075 "
Castorseed	1,845 "
Rice	12,180 "
Myrabollans	25 "
Cottonseed	1,022 "
Mowrased	96 "
Gram	5,446 "
Joowar	11,592 "
Maize	440 "
Barley	1,175 "
Bajree	71 "
Coal	534 Tons.

LONDON METALS.

	London, Oct. 8.
Copper, English Best Selected	£68-5/8
Copper Braziers	£78.
Yellow Metal	£65-3/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£20-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-5/8.
Tin, English Ingots	£214.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

B. C. RATE

T T 115 31/32.

D D 1/6.

LONDON.

Banks Selling T T 1/6.

Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/32.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 Oct.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov.

Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16

Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Oct.

NEW YORK.

B. C. T T 375 1/2

Banks Selling T T 275

Banks Buying T T 274

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268 1/2

PARIS.

Banks Selling D D 928.

Banks Buying D D 940

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955

JAPAN.

Banks Selling T T 125-1/2.

Banks Buying 60 Days 122-1/2.

HONGKONG.

Banks Selling D D 130.

SHANGHAI

Banks Selling D D 179-1/4.

SINGAPORE.

Banks Selling D D 156-1/2.

JAVA.

Banks Selling D D 90-7/8.

CROSS RATE.

New York/London 4.85 8th inst.

Shanghai/London 2/7-7/8 9th inst.

London/Japan 110-5/8 8th inst.

London/Paris 124.10 8th inst.

London/Belgium 34.890 8th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.19 8th inst.

London/Italy 92.60 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quieter.

Gold 8th inst. 2/4 1/1-1/2; 6th inst. 2/4 1/1-1/2.

Silver London Ready 8th inst. 26-15/16.

3th inst. 26-3/4.

London Silver Forward 8th inst. 27;

3th inst. 26-13/16.

Silver New York Ready 8th inst. 58-7/8.

6th inst. 58-3/8.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 8th inst.

A Delicate Girl



"The value of sufficiency of calcium in the system is not appreciated at its full worth," writes a physician in "The Canadian Practitioner."

For fast growing girls a sufficient calcium content in blood and bones is of vital influence on their future.

Symptoms of calcium deficiency are anaemia, general weakness, sluggishness, tooth decay and menstrual disturbances.

Give your daughter calcium in the form of Kalzana, which is easily digested and greedily taken up by the millions of body-cells.

Dr. writes:

"The case was that of a girl, 14 years old, suffering from anaemia and difficult menstruation. There can be no doubt that the girl was greatly benefited by the use of Kalzana."

Kalzana will provide your delicate child with the necessary calcium and so bring back her strength and health. Her teeth will become brighter and stronger, the colour will come back to her cheeks and her appetite will increase.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamin.
Sold at all chemists and stores in packages containing 75 tablets



Beauty lies upon your pillow

Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realized that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexion is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer circle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural wax transcends all artificial makeup and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.



VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains, made from whole-some fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cocktail form add water or soda water.

Prepared by ROGERS & CO.
Aerial & Vacuum Distillers
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NON-ALCOHOLIC-VET
Tonic of Life and Vigour

Made by
F. M. ROGERS & CO.
Bhamburda, England.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 9.				
London Ready 26/15				
London Forward 27/1				
America cent 57/15				
China Op. 2/7 1/2	Cl.	2/7 1/2		
Ready 61/2				
Op. Hi. Lo. Nov.				
60/13	61/2	60/13	61/3	
Atsoje 60/15	61/4	60/15	61/4	
Tajimundi 1/15/-				
Kartik 61/1	61/6	61/1	61/3	
Tajimundi 1/7/-				

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6	
Atsoje 21/6	
Kartik 21/6/3	
National City 21/9	
N. Monobass 21/8	
N. Motilal 21/6/6	

STOCKS AND SHARES

Bombay, Oct. 9.
The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed to-day for forward business. In the cash list Indian Mfg. shares were done to-day at Rs. 1250. Scindia shares were bought at Rs. 151. Tata Steel Second Pref. Shares opened at Rs. 95/10 and improved to Rs. 95/10.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

A United States Cotton crop of 13,983,000 bales (500-pounds gross weight) in 1928 is indicated by the Oct. 1 condition of 54.4 per cent of normal estimate by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture. Upon 44,916,000 acres, the crop of 13,983,000 bales indicated by the Oct. 1 shows a yield of 149.1 lbs. per acre.
Condition on Sept. 1 was 60.3 per cent and 54.2 per cent on Oct. 1 last year. Indicated crop on Sept. 1 was 14,430,000 Bales and 12,678,000 Bales last year on Oct. 1.
The Census Ginning Report shows 4,961,000 Bales ginned upto 30th Sept.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 8.
Chartered Bank of India A. and C. 221-78.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) 2140.
P. and O. Banking Corporation 29-1/2.
National Bank 254.
Eastern Bank 27-1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 288-1/4.
Conversion Loan 277-1/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent 2102-7/8.
Ruppee Paper 3-1/2 per cent 254.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan 201.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan 271-1/8.
Consols 255-5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 103.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 294.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 8.
Demand Bills 494.62

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.
Names Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. 0-15-0
4 1/2 p. c. Loan 1950/55 94-15-0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord. 0-16-0
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord. 0-18-9
Attock Oil 1-5-0
Associated Portland Cement 1-8-3
Underground Electric Railways 1-6-10 1/2
Burma Corporation 0-14-10 1/2
Siam Viceroy 1-8-6
Beira Railways 1-7-0
Cable Printers 0-8-6
Marconi International Marine 1-4-3
Rhodesian & General Asbestos 5-10-9
James Finlay Ord. 5-5-0
General Elec. Co. Ord. 2-1-6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. 3-13-9
West Rand Consolidated Mines 3-12-3
Hudsons Bay Co. Ord. 6-1-3
Malayalam Plantations 1-8-6
British Burma Pets 0-7-4
Sudan Plantations 4-4-1 1/2
Vickers Ord. 0-13-4 1/2
Peking Consolidated Ord. 0-17-3
African Asbestos Trust 1-3-9
Market Firm.
Stock of Rubber in London—29,525 tons.
Decrease on week—1,937 tons.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 8.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.			
In 1,000's			
World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton:			
Week ending 5/10/1928:	This Week.	Last Week.	
Great Britain	36	32	
U. S. A. & Canada	158	132	
Continent, etc.	79	75	
Japan, China, etc.	65	55	
Total:	338	314	

This Season:	2313
Last Season:	2627
TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS SEASONS:	
1927/28:	15442
1926/27:	17961
1925/26:	14893
1924/25:	14460
1923/24:	11195
1922/23:	12308

Brought into Sight Since 1/8/1928	3373
Visible Supply 5/10/1928	3064
Stock in U. S. Ports and Interior Towns 5/10/1928	1772
Exports from U. S. Since 1/8/1928	1231
Including to Japan & China	224
Including to India	2

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

SHIPMENTS.	
(1/9/28 to 4/10/28)	
U. K.	1928. 1927.
Continent	1410 4701
China	62252 35363
Japan	21400 3000
Coast Ports	98473 49810
U. S. A.	1423 1511
	230
By Rail	185191 94385
	13236 6930
Total:	198427 101047

Season's Increase:	97380
Week Ending 4/10/1928	927 5193
Since 1/9/1928	
To 4/10/1928	25247 64719
Season's Decrease:	39472

ESTIMATED STOCK.

In Bombay on 4/10/1928:	733483
Same time last year:	809696
Increase:	433797

ESTIMATED BOMBAY MILL CONSUMPTION.

1/9/1928 to 4/10/1928:	1128
Same period last year:	96284
Decrease:	95106

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 8.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 65 lb. cargoes.—October shipment sellers 45/9.
Barletta Russo, per 65 lb. cargoes.—Oct/Nov shipment sellers 45/3.
Wheat, South Australian parcels.—No offerings.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Harbels.—No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 8.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.—Oct/Dec per cwt. 127-1/2.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 126-3/4.
C. and F. Bombay.—Oct/Dec per cwt. 128-3/4.
C. and F. Karachi.—Oct/Dec per cwt. 126-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 8.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, ribbed, lb. Spot s. 34-3/4 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 8.
Silver—Market is quiet.
Spot 26-15-10
Forward 27

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 8.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 414-11-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 8.
T T Berlin on London 24-7/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12-9-1/2.
T T Brussels on London 34-80.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92-5/8.
T T Rome on London 25-10.
T T Paris on London 124-12.
T T London on Prague 133-5/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 3.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—Dec/Jan shipment sellers 28-1/2.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—Oct/Nov shipment buyers 47-10.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—Oct/Nov shipment buyers 410.

EXPERIENCE will prove to you, as it has already proved to countless others, the essential wisdom of having one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day for your Health's sake.



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INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 9.			
Since 1st September.			
In full-pressed 2 Days	This year.	Last year.	
Rates:	745	504	
Kharif:	99	1,499	6,061
Central India	513	961	
Ramul and Nagar			
Hyderabad-Gao-rani	567	342	
Bekar	52	4,305	2,888
Central Provinces	5,087	2,333	
Total Qomras	151	12,706	13,080
Dholera	9	909	10,651
N.W. Provinces	367	2,735	2,835
Rajputana	158	580	4,900
Sindh-Punjab	100	2,736	
Broach	2,197	2,345	
Coompta and Dharwar	1,449	2,339	
Westerns-North	35	1,470	2,488
Cocanada	1		
Tianyali and Cambodia	109	6,013	
Persian	30	1,378	
American	514	17,955	
Egyptian and African	96	4,321	3,778
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total	816	27,121	70,537

REPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 4th Oct.			
In full-pressed Yester.	This day	Last year	
Bales:	9,425	63,892	40,064
Europe	1,300	1,19,876	52,810
Japan & China	1,423	1,511	
Coast Ports	13,236	4,665	
Up-country by Rail	38,393	5,419	
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan			
Total	9,725	2,36,810	1,04,486

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.			
Ready	Red leafy	Average	
Bengal Superfine	300		
Bengal Fine	295		
Bengal P.G.	280		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	300		
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	280		
Wardha-Ring. Fine	335	325	
Nagpur Fine	335	325	
Teotal Fine	325	310	
Arvi Fine	325	310	
Ahmednagar Fine	320	295	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315	280	
Mulkapur Fine	305	275	
Khandesh Fine	290	270	
Muthia Fine	245	235	
Muthia F.G.	245	235	
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	305	280/90	
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	280	
Parbhani-Saith F.G.G.S.	305	280	
Indore-Gujarat Fine	295	280/85	
Borwah-Samvad Fine			
Surat Fine			
Broach Fine	345		
Broach F.G.			
Westerns M.G.	325		
Cambodia	410		
Miraj-Shugh	335		
Compta Good	350		
Dholera			
Kadi-Vrangam			

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 9.
Castor-seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 45/10; highest Rs. 48/15/6; lowest Rs. 48/12/6; closing Rs. 48/13.
Castor-seeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 47/12/2; closing Rs. 47/7-1/2.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 54/9; highest 54/14; closing Rs. 54/13.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Oct. 9.
(THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.)

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indigenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders, therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder.

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.	And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.
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Mr. Bhimji K. Chaitan, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar), Una, writes, on 20th October 1926:—
"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character. Ro. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-5-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

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Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 55/3 per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 28/- per ton.

Coconut Cake Rs. 133/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Rs. 60/- per ton.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Mahatma's Birthday Jayanti celebrations by ladies, Madhav Bag, 3-30 p.m.

Public meeting to boycott Simon Team, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 11.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public meeting to accord support to Nehru Report, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Sir Chimanlal H. Setulvad presiding.

Garden party to Mr. K. Kusumoto and Mr. I. Ohta, Bungalow of H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla, 5-30 p.m.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress House, Proctor Road, to consider the offer of the Bharat Vijaya Natya Samaj to stage one of their plays free of any charges in aid of the Memorial Fund and to consider a brief report of the collections.

A CHARITY PROGRAMME.

In aid of the Building Fund of the Gymnasium of the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon, Prof. Divekar will perform his wonderful feats of strength and Yoga at the Elphinstone Theatre, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m., under the presidency of His Holiness Shree Shankaracharya Dr. Kurupkoti.

GITA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA.

Shree Narhari Shastri Vignu Godse will deliver Pravachan on Gita to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Seth Gokaldas Nensay's Bungalow near Matunga G.I.P. Railway Station. Separate arrangements is kept for ladies.

GARDEN PARTY.

A garden party will be given by Mr. Lalji Narani to Mr. K. Kusumoto (Director) and Mr. I. Ohta (Manager) of the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., at the bungalow of H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla to-morrow (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SIMON BOYCOTT.

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Bandhu Samaj, a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. to confirm the Boycott of the Simon Commission when Messrs. Jannadas M. Mehta, B. T. Desai, B. G. Horniman, Shivdas Chapsy and Maulana Shaikat Ali will be the speakers.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of Railway workers of the G.I.P. will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. at Matunga in Railway compound when the report of the Simla Conference will be explained. Local grievances will also be discussed and resolutions pertaining to the same be forwarded.

NAVJOY CEREMONY.

Alibless Bag, Charni Road, Bombay, was the scene of a large and fashionable gathering last Thursday when Edul, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Horniman's Peshwa Soonawalla was taken into the folds of the Zoroastrian religion by the High Priests of the community. Dastoor Dinshaw Gardaji and Samul Ollama Dastoor Dorab Peshwa Sanjana.

A CHARITY CONCERT.

In aid of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School Mr. Pandharkar of the Lalitkala Natak Mandal will give a benefit performance of his enchanting singing on Friday (the 12th inst.) in the hall of the School, (Lower Castle, Government Gate Road, Parel). The mill-strike and its consequent effect on the School, have led the managers to appeal to the philanthropic public to extend a helping hand to the Institution by attending the concert.

GANDHIJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj Mahatma Gandhi's 60th birthday celebration will take place to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Madhav Bag, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay, Mrs. Hansa Jinraj Mehta presiding.

Prof. Rameshwar Pathak will be one of the speakers. Lady students of the Bhagini Samaj, Dnyan Mandir will perform a dialogue "Shanti Vijaya" specially composed for this occasion which gives an idea of the success of the Bardoli Satyagraha. Songs, Bhajans and other interesting items are also to be included.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

On Sunday, the 7th instant a public meeting was held under the chairmanship of Rev. Father J. J. Dias, to express sorrow at the demise of late Mr. Kashinath Desai Dhruv, Honorary Presidency Magistrate. The meeting was representative, prominent men from several communities being present. Dr. M. C. Jayle, J.P., Rao Bahadur

H. L. Kowly, J.P., Messrs. S. K. Bole, N. N. Patil, R. K. Vaidya, K. N. Mahale, K. A. Keshkar, M. P. Khopkar, V. K. Joshi, D. S. Yande, B. D. Gokhale, Chonkar and others spoke and gave many reminiscences about the departed soul. The gist of all the speeches was that he was a recognized leader in the northern part of this great city.

BHULESWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of this District Congress Committee, was held on Sunday, Shriyut Narayan Balwant Deshpande presiding. The annual report, which showed various useful activities, together with the audited statement of accounts, was passed unanimously and the following gentlemen were elected to the Executive Committee:—President: Narayan B. Deshpande, Vice-President: V. J. Jadhav, Treasurer: K. R. K. N. Deshpande, Secretaries: St. Balubhai P. Bhatti, and Manibhai G. Desai.

BOYCOTT MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee and the Youth's League, in Villor Villa, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Thursday), to (1) support the Boycott of Simon Commission; (2) support the Nehru Committee Report; and (3) support the candidature of Mr. Chikadai Cursondas Shroff, the Congress candidate for the ensuing Thana and Bombay Suburban District bye-election.

Messrs. S. S. Naik and Chhotalal Shroff and Miss Kapila Khandwala will be among the speakers and Mr. J. K. Mehta will be in the chair.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Indus Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th October and is due to arrive here on the 13th October in the morning (No. 1 V. Dock).

B.I.S.N. Company's Steamer "Karapara" is expected to arrive here from South and East African Ports on Saturday morning, the 13th instant and will be berthed at No. 18, Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Harlan" arrived in London in the morning of 7th inst.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Maclean" left Liverpool in the afternoon of 6th inst.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrive at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 5th inst. and left there at noon the same day.

PROFESSIONAL MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION.

On behalf of the Professional Motor Drivers' Union a deputation waited on the Commissioner of Police, when the points discussed were the following:—

- (1) Complaints about the Police Subordinate Officers.
- (2) Want of "Bandobast" of private cars plying for hire.
- (3) Dispute between passengers and drivers about taxi fares.
- (4) Letting out of stand.
- (5) Rules and Regulations not consulted.
- (6) Bus complaints.

The Police Commissioner discussed the whole position with regard to various grievances for about an hour and a half patiently heard those submitted by the deputation. The conclusions arrived at were that in several matters the motor drivers had grievances, and he has agreed to redress the wrongs soon. On the other hand he laid an obligation upon the motor drivers to behave well.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

In the Share Market jute shares opened quiet with only moderate business doing. There was little outside enquiry and professionals showed no interest. In coals a small turnover resulted. Teas were steady unchanged. In miscellaneous Iron and Steel issues were quieter while Burn and Co. and Indian Standard Wagon fully maintained their prices. Government securities were steadier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities.—3 per cent Paper 72-11, 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 73-5, 4 per cent Loan 1960-70 85-2, 6 per cent Bonds 1931 103-12.

Cottons.—Bengal Luxmi Cotton ord 72, Jutes.—Albion ord 514, Anglo-India ord 530, Barnagore ord 524, Clive 47, Dalhousie ord 620-8, Delta ord 682-8, Fort William ord 480-8, Gouropore ord 591, Hooghly ord 112-8, Howrah 60-14, Kamadhatty 785, Presidency 12-4, Waverley 9-2, National 35-8, Northbrook 75-4, Nudde 71, Orient 325.

Coals.—Bengal Coal 395, Gopalchuck 8-13, New Beerboom 12-4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one-thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one-sixteenths pence.—A. P.

REMITTANCES THE HOME TREASURY

(In pounds of sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India.—Remittances during the week ending 6th October, 1928, 1,506,000; Total remittances from 1st April, 1928, to 6th October, 1928, 11,476,000.

FOR RELIEF OF FLOOD-STRICKEN.

RED CROSS SOCIETY DONATES

RS. 5,000.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society has expressed appreciation of, and sympathy with, the efforts of the Punjab Branch of the Society to initiate measures of relief for the victims of the recent floods, by unanimously voting a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the relief fund organised by the Hon. Malik Peraz Khan Noon.—A. P.

MADRA UNIVERSITY ACT AMENDMENT BILL

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT PRESENTED TO COUNCIL

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day the Chief Minister presented the report of the Select Committee on the Madras University Act Amendment Bill after which the bill amended was taken into consideration. The clause amending the bill seeks to abolish the Council affiliated colleges and is intended to bring about a better classification of functions among the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate, and provides power for the establishment and maintenance of institutes on research and the creation and management of an affiliated college fund.—A. P.

CUSTOMS FRAUD CASE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In one of your issues of the last week, you have published news to the effect that a customs fraud was effected at the shop of Messrs. A. Lookmanji & Bros. at Parkmocha Street and as the said name is similar to ours, we shall be very much obliged if you would kindly publish in one of your immediate issues that we have nothing to do with the said firm of A. Lookmanji & Bros.—Yours etc. ABDUL HOOSAIN LOOKMANJI & SON, Sheikh Memon Street, Oct. 9.

AT CONTRADICTION

In our yesterday's issue it was stated that a mammoth protest meeting is arranged to be held on Friday (11th inst.) on the Chowpatty sands in connection with the boycott of Simon Commission, under the auspices of the Bombay Simon Boycott Committee of which Sir Chimanlal H. Setulvad is the Chairman. We are informed by Sir Chimanlal that the Committee has not organised the meeting.

HUMANITARIAN DEPUTATION TO WAIT UPON GOVERNOR.

Several cow-protection and humanitarian societies of Bombay submitted a representation to His Excellency the Governor some time back, soliciting an appointment to wait upon His Excellency to discuss the possibilities of restricting the slaughter of useful milch and agricultural cattle in the Bombay Presidency. His Excellency has intimated his pleasure to meet the deputation on Friday, October 12, at 11 a.m. at Government House, Ganeshkhind, Poona. The deputation of the following members will wait upon His Excellency under the leadership of Sir Mammoohandas Ranji:—Seth Santidas Askrum, Mr. Jehangir J. Vinodlal, Rao Sahab Harjivan Wajji, Mr. Motilal Kanji, Sheth Ranechodhbhai Raichand, Sheth Ranji Nusserwanji Lakdawala, Mr. Manlal M. Shah, Mr. Lalubhai K. Dalal, Mr. Gavrishanker Giridhar Joshi and Mr. Jayantilal N. Mankar.

SOLICITORS' EXAM. RESULT

The following candidates have passed the Articled clerk's Examination held by the High Court in September last:—

M. A. H. Abdullah, E. A. Dastur, S. N. Gupta, H. H. Hemang, H. R. Jogekar, S. A. Nourani, P. V. Pakvasa, R. A. Ranadive Pradyumna, V. Rele, K. A. Shah, Saif, Faiz B. Trebji, D. J. Vora.

ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

Mr. D. K. Regu, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Saraswa Samoocha, writes to say:—

With a view to create and promote Art among the Saraswat ladies it is proposed to hold, under the auspices of the Saraswa Samoocha, an Art and Craft Competition, open to all the ladies of the community. Exhibits are invited for the following different classes:—(a) Knitting Work, (b) Crochet Work, (c) "Art" Work, (d) Painting Work, (e) Paper Work, (f) Wood Work.

A competitor may send in one more entries for each class, an entrance fee of Rs. 4 (strictly payable in advance) being charged for each entry. The Committee will appoint three independent judges to decide the prize winners. Two prizes will be awarded for each class. All exhibits should be sent to the Secretary, Saraswa Samoocha, with the name and address in full of the competitor on or before the 22nd inst. Names of prize winners will be announced on the 1st prox.

After the competition is decided, competitors should take away the exhibits from the Secretary or return of receipt with which they will be provided on sending the entry.

Competitors desirous of selling their exhibits may mark their own price on the same and the amount will be handed over to the competitor if the sale is effected.

POORLY PAID VERNACULAR FINAL TEACHERS

RESULT OF BEING PEACEFUL!

A Vernacular Final teacher writes:—The problem of the pay of the Vernacular Final Teacher has been before the School Committee of the Bombay Municipality at present. It will not be improper to give in short the past history of the same just now.

By the end of the year 1920, the Municipal Corporation prepared a scheme of the pay of the primary teacher. It was then settled that the pay of a vernacular teacher should be Rs. 35 plus Rs. 16. The reduction in his salary could not have been guessed from the discussion in the meeting of the Municipal Corporation of 8th and 9th November 1920.

Mr. Mandlik recommended the acceptance of the scheme (Rs. 30 plus Rs. 16) proposed by the School Committee. Several amendments were proposed. R. B. Byramji Jipshetty proposed a scale of Rs. 25 plus 16 minimum and of Rs. 75 plus 16 maximum and it was seconded by Jannadas Dwarakadas. Dr. Viegas proposed a scale of Rs. 35 plus 16. This proposal was seconded by Mr. J. A. Wadia and was carried by a majority of 22 for and 4 against.

RESULT OF BEING PEACEFUL!

It is certainly unbecoming of the prestige of the Corporation that the scheme once settled should be changed. Mr. Wadia said "The teachers should be congratulated upon their being peaceful and not striking their work. It is not proper to make a comparison between the salaries of a teacher and a clerk. The work of a clerk has a lighter strain on the brain than that of a teacher. Mr. Jannadas Dwarakadas said "The more we spend in

ACCORDING SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of citizens of Bombay will be held on Thursday, October 11, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 6 p.m. Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setulvad presiding. The following resolutions will be moved:—

- (1) "This meeting generally approves of the Nehru Report, as adopted by the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow and gives its cordial support to the principles underlying the same." (to be proposed by Sir P. Thakurdas; seconded by Mr. M. R. Jayakar and supported by Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji and Mr. Lalji Narani).
- (2) "This meeting records appreciation of the patriotic labour of the All-Parties Conference and the Nehru Committee in arriving at a satisfactory common measure of agreement as regards the future Constitution of India acceptable to all parties." (to be proposed by Sir P. Sethna; seconded by Mr. K. F. Nariman and supported by Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. M. C. Chagla).
- (3) "This meeting calls upon the various political organisations in the City and the Presidency to carry out the decisions of the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow" (to be proposed by Mr. B. J. Desai and seconded by Sir Mammoohandas Ranji).

A vote of thanks will be proposed by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Ansari will attend the meeting. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mrs. Besant are expected to attend.

BOMBAY AND NEHRU REPORT TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Gujarat Bandhu Samaj, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road to consider the Nehru Report and the Simon Commission Boycott.

Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta will preside and Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Maulana Shaikat Ali, Mr. Shivdas Chapsy, Mr. Moharil M. Desai, Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, Mr. R. S. Nimkar, Mr. S. A. Dange and Mr. B. N. Meherishi will speak.

In the meeting of all the primary teachers of all sides held on 29th August 1920 (prior to the discussion of the scheme) under the Presidency of Mr. K. Natrajan the President expressed his brilliant, hopeful and encouraging ideas and those ideas were accepted by the Corporation when placed before it by Mr. Motilal.

Mr. Natrajan also then expressed that the primary teachers, who make the young children future good citizens, in short, who sow in the minds of the young children seeds of a future good career, should be paid a salary commensurate with their troubles and just sufficient at least to maintain themselves in a city like Bombay.

As all other ways of bettering their prospects are now closed, the matter now rests finally with the Corporation and the School Committee to consider their case favourably.

Under the Clock

(BY "KINPLEX")

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1928.



"By no stretch of imagination can it be argued that the Commission (Mr. Clayton) who is an officer lent by Government is bound to obey the mandate of the Corporation in matters with which it has no concern whatever"—the stretch of the "Evening News" imagination.

In which matter? Oh, the Government has invited Mr. Clayton to be present at Ballard Pier next Friday not mind you as the Corporation's representative "but as its executive head."

Why are these members of the Corporation so particular? Is it out of a sense of self-respect? No. The E. N. has quite a different reason for it. "The effect of October heat, has evidently told on some members of the Corporation."

May I say why the article was written? I beg your pardon, I had misunderstood you. Well, I am not quite sure why, but I think it is because of "the effect of October heat."

I am informed that (1) The Congress President and Pandit Motilal Nehru are arriving in Bombay, (2) they are going to Poona, (3) The Bombay youths also are going to Poona, (4) numbers 1, 2 and

3 are in connection with the boycott of the Simon Commission.

I am prepared to believe in the truth of 1, 2 and 3 but I suspect number 4 to be wrong. I don't think they will all be leaving us. With our elders so late in their protest, Bombay youth must carry on the boycott work. So some of them must be here on Friday.

I think, and I am sure Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., will bear me out in his next interview, that all this stage managing is not for the boycott but for the benefit of the Simon Commission.

Indeed I have already got circumstantial evidence of it. I learn from "an authoritative and reliable source,"—that is the tag isn't it?—in fact from a big Congressman and not his brother, that both these leaders carry copies of the Nehru Report with them.

Not one but a couple of copies is being carried by each of them. Now what does it mean? Does it not clearly betray their intention of presenting the report to Sir John Simon in Bombay or, barring a chance here, in Poona?

The "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore has made a great discovery, namely, "The root of the trouble with Mr. Gandhi is that he has no sense of the ridiculous."

I hope Mahatmaji will henceforth regularly take notice of the "Muslim Outlook" and remedy the trouble.

The Vicar:—"I am sorry to hear, Mrs. Bloggs, that your husband is very ill. Is his condition critical?"

Mrs. Bloggs:—"It's worse than critical, sir. It's abusive."

TRANSLATING THE QURAN

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL'S MISSION

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall who is now in Hyderabad Staff Educational Service will leave for Europe on leave to-day. Mr. Pickthall has undertaken upon himself a very important mission for the execution of which he is proceeding on an extensive tour. This mission is the English translation of the Quran, which Mr. Pickthall hopes to finish in two years' time. Most of the translation work will be done in England where the book will be published. He will, in the course of his tour, visit Egypt, Algeria, Damascus and several other places which are noted for Arabic literature and where he can come in contact with many a scholar of Islam. Mr. Pickthall's idea in undertaking this great work is to provide a good and reliable translation to the Quran to the English-speaking people of the world. The translation will be as literal as it can be possibly made. To the translation, Mr. Pickthall will add a brief introduction and historical explanatory notes which, he thinks, will be necessary for understanding properly the references to the text.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

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Bombay, Oct. 9.	
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HAGINI SAMAJ

A SYNOPSIS OF TWELVE YEARS' WORK

Amongst the institutions working for the emancipation of Indian womanhood in this city, the Bhagini Samaj, founded in 1916 in memory of late Mr. Gokhale and the Shree Mandal, the life-work of late Jannabhai Sakai have been the most prominent. The Bhagini Samaj all through long 12 years of its existence has sought to follow Gokhale's ideals of service, self-sacrifice and has unostentatiously done a deal of uplifting work amongst Gujarati women not only of this city but in other parts of Gujarat.

The Bhagini Samaj commenced its work on 19th February, the first Gokhale anniversary, and has tried to attain its object by publishing books, pamphlets, leaflets, etc., by arranging lectures at different centres, by organising classes for women and by infusing in them a spirit of service and self-sacrifice.

The Samaj had been fortunate from start to secure patronage and help from some of the prominent social workers like Mrs. Jajji Petit, Lady Laxmibai, Mrs. Sharda Mehta and others.

Classes for married women are a feature of the Samaj's activities. In the different localities, classes are being held under the supervision of reliable lady workers and teachers, where women can have training in Gujarati literature, English, music, sewing, embroidery and many other useful arts and crafts. The outstanding work of the Samaj is that done in connection with the Kathiwar famine of 1919 and the Gujarat floods of 1927. Nearly 15,000 villages were visited and 23,000 men and women and children were offered relief by the members of the Samaj during the famine. Samaj's work during flood relief was equally commendable.

The Samaj also maintains a library for the members and also a Bal Mandir, a library for children.

Amongst the other activities of the Samaj the Charkha holds a prominent place. The Vice-President, Mrs. Suraben Manilal, is devotee of the Charkha, carries from door to door the new cult of Khadi.

The Samaj has done hitherto no building of its own and feels that a building of its own is highly desirable. It aspires to open a sort of settlement where ladies could be trained for social work. The promoters have recently issued an appeal for Rs. 60,000 for this purpose and looking to the laudable object it should not be difficult for Bombay to fulfil the expectations of the Secretary of the Samaj.

VADHU PARIKSHA

This interesting drama written by Mr. S. K. Kolhatkar B. A. L.L.B. is to be staged by Mr. B. B. Pandharkar, the proprietor of the Lalitkala Natak Mandal to-morrow (Thursday) at the Bombay Theatre. The plot centres round the selection of a bride and the author has skillfully interwoven many episodes of modern interest mirroring the social life of the country. He has artistically organised a beautiful cast for the play and has enriched it with sweet music interspersed.

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on the part of the Shaik clique can. Mr. Chagla rightly considered only those claims that were advanced by the oldest and the most representative Muslim institution, the All-India Muslim League, compared these at length with the safeguards provided by the Nehru Committee and clearly demonstrated that "the concessions that Muslims got under the Nehru Committee's report were in no way less than what they had got under the Pact" between the League and the Congress. It will be remembered that veteran Muslim leaders like the Maharaja of Mahmudabad and Dr. Ansari have already made similar comparative studies and have come to a similar conclusion.

The only difference worth considering between the League's claims and the Nehru Committee's recommendations is that while the League has claimed one-third representation in the Central Legislature, the Nehru Committee guarantees one-fourth representation on the population basis and bars the Muslims the right to contest more seats. And if the Muslims only shed their old habit of relying on reserved concession and depend solely on their organisation and their world renowned democratic discipline, they can easily win, under universal franchise—not contemplated by the Muslim League—more seats than their population would warrant, especially in the old and also the new provinces where they are in a majority. It was for considerations like these that no Muslim delegate at the Lucknow Conference pressed the claim for one-third representation in the Central Legislature. It is similar considerations that have persuaded a number of mass meetings of Muslims in the Punjab to rally round the Nehru report. Only last week some prominent Muslims of Bijpur in the United Provinces issued a manifesto stating: "After carefully studying the Nehru report and the resolutions of the Lucknow All-Parties Conference, we have come to the conclusion that the scheme provides the best possible constitution for present day India." We now understand that a mass meeting will be held at Delhi on the 12th to support the Nehru report in its entirety. These events fairly show, as Dr. Alam said, which way the wind blows. To those thinking Muslims who may still have any lurking fears about their rights, we would specially commend the sound general principles, underlying the Nehru Report and the whole of Mr. Chagla's lecture, that the most effective safeguard for any minority is the good-will of the majority, that reasonable reserved concessions may retain that good-will but that unreasonable claims "unhindered" in any civilised country do lasting injury to the minorities insisting on such claims by straining the good-will of the majority.

PERILS OF INDIFFERENCE

The announcement by the University of Bombay of the eight scholarships it offers for study in foreign countries calls attention to the disquieting fact that the philanthropy of merchant princes, which in other countries enables the institutions for the promotion of higher learning there to offer ample opportunity to students wishing to prosecute post-graduate research or to proceed abroad for further studies, is not as abundant in Western India as it ought to be. Let it be noted too that these scholarships are communal in character. Three can be held only by Hindu graduates, four by Muslim graduates while one is available to Parsi youth only. The donors willed it so, for very good reasons from their own point of view, and their wishes must, of course, prevail. But we hope that, as a result of the expected infusion of popular influence in the Senate of the University of Bombay, when that body becomes more democratic under the operation of the new University Act, progressive and practical ideas in regard to the urgency of providing opportunities for foreign studies as widely as possible will prevail far more effectively than has been possible in the present officialised atmosphere of the University. Our merchant princes should be induced to realise the necessity of helping the University in a truly liberal manner, free from communal favouritism. This can be done only if they see that the University is ready to provide technological instruction which will result in their utilising the services of its products for the promotion of Indian industrial enterprise instead of having to depend eternally on foreign "experts". In Turkey and Afghanistan it is the State which has taken the lead in sending out a number of young men for foreign studies. In this country, except for awarding a few scholarships, the Government, for very intelligible reasons, are content to adopt a passive attitude in this matter. But they must be forced to move. Not only must the wider opportunities to deserving youth to study abroad be brought into existence, but India must as soon as possible make adequate provision for training the children of the soil in the most advanced type of cultural and technological instruction. The cry of financial stringency on the part of officialdom is a false cry.

INDIA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT'S NEGLECT IN PROMOTING IT.

(BY SUGARMAN.)

The present situation in the sugar trade of India is creating grave consternation among the merchants and consumers of sugar in this country, as full advantage is taken of India's helpless position and virtual dependence upon Java which is now the only supplier of this commodity to India. The recent sales by the Java Sugar Trust of large quantities of sugar to West of Suez at a price lower by rupees twelve a ton than that charged for India shows what unfair advantage is taken by foreign countries in exploiting India. As India imports nearly 8 laes (eight laes) tons of sugar from Java, this difference in price charged to India, if allowed to continue, will be a cry of rupees more from the poverty-stricken people of this country. It is, therefore, necessary that all concerned should lodge a strong protest against this policy of discrimination and draw the attention of the Government of India, to what is taking place in a manner injurious to Indian trade and commerce.

AN URGENT MATTER.

It is also necessary with a view to stop any such thing happening in future that the Government of India should take effective steps to promote the manufacture of refined sugar in India as rapidly as possible so as to lessen our helplessness. As India pays a big bill for her sugar requirements varying from rupees fifteen to twenty crores a year. With proper development of the industry which is perfectly feasible in this country this sum can be stopped from going out of the country. It is urgently required that no time should be lost in launching upon a bold programme of developing the sugar industry. India has annually under sugar cane from two and half to three million acres—an acreage which no other cane-growing country in the world has got. Java, which has produced nearly three million tons of sugar this year, has something less than half a million acres under this crop and yet it sends its sugar to a country growing five times more area.

AT SNAIL'S PACE.

That is because while Java is making all round progress we are moving at snail's pace.

My suggestion is that as the consumption of sugar is increasing by half a lac tons of sugar every year and as Government receive as import duty nearly eight crores of rupees a year it should be obligatory upon them to spend a portion out of this revenue on developing sugar manufacture. It will not be out of place to give here a brief history of the import duty on sugar in India. Before the war, the duty was 5 per cent. ad valorem, that is, nearly eight annas per cwt. In 1916, it was raised to 10 p. c. In 1919, the Government of India appointed a Sugar Committee, which made many valuable recommendations for the improvement of the sugar industry but, unfortunately, very few of those recommendations of real value have been carried out. Afterwards in 1921 the duty was raised to 15 per cent. and then in 1923 to 25 per cent. ad valorem. After the budget of 1925-26 when the prices of sugar were falling the duty was fixed at rupees four and annas eight per cwt. for white sugar; and rupees four for brown sugar, which calculating at the present price of sugar comes to nearly 52 per cent. ad valorem which presses rather very heavily upon the large majority of consumers of India which are very poor. As the consumption of sugar in India is every year increasing by half a lac of tons, it means Government will go on getting nearly half a crore of rupees every year more from sugar.

GOVERNMENT'S SUHNE ATTITUDE.

Now, one may ask: Are Government not going to do something whereby this state of things may be put right? When the Government of India appointed the Sugar Committee, India thought that they meant to take some energetic actions for the improvement of the industry, but during the 10 years that have elapsed we have not seen that they have done anything worthy of the name. If the exploitation of India by Java is to be stopped Government should announce a bold policy of—

(1) Giving a bounty of rupees twenty-five a ton of sugar manufacture in a factory working according to a modern process and making not less than 5,000 (Continued on page 11).

BANGALORE DISTURBANCES AND AFTER.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" COMMUNAL MANIA.

(From A Correspondent.)

Since I wrote last in these columns, the "Times of India" has shown some small signs of improvement, though it would seem to be still largely unrepentant. Its fondness for flaring headlines has led it into absurd indiscretions which would, if the matter were not so serious, make us raise a smile. Its description of the petty celebration of Ganapati festival in this city on the 18th September as "Excitement in Bangalore" in types striking terror into the reader is about as correct as the extraordinary story of its "Special" Correspondent of "overawed" "fanatic elements among the Mohammedans and Brahmmins" being "hushed by the grand display of the Police and Sowars" on that day. Even a worse illustration of its incurable love for sensation is afforded by the case with which it described, on the 25th September, the foolish rioting that occurred at Davangere, a place about 200 miles off Mysore town, as an "outbreak in Mysore town." Of course, people out here know that the reference is to Davangere, but how shall we characterize the ineptitude of the "leading paper of Asia" when it makes blatant misrepresentations of this kind? What is behind the mind of the "Times" is doubtless best known to itself but to the man-in-the-street it seems that its Editor is at present suffering from a fit of "communal" and "communist" mania, for which the best remedy seems to be "leave out of India" for an indefinite period. Such leave would prove doubly advantageous; it would bless him as much as this country, which he seems incapable of understanding and hopeless of interpreting to its readers. The feeling here is one of utter exasperation at a so-called responsible newspaper systematically misrepresenting affairs and that in a manner too mischievous and too wretched for words.

SHOWN UP IN TRUE COLOURS.

This opens up a larger question and that is how to deal with newspapers of this type? Their desire is increase of circulation and that object, it seems, cannot be achieved without the sensational despatch and display of news. The Hyderabad policy of banning of newspapers and banishment of their correspondents, "Special" and other, need only be mentioned to be rejected as

wholly unsuited to an advanced State like Mysore. Not long ago a wag suggested that the best way to deal with this particular paper is not to read it, which, of course, would mean not buying it as well. His view is that as the paper is issued by Englishmen, if they found their bags unsold in Bangalore, their pockets would be touched and their sense of responsibility would increase in direct proportion to their loss! This no doubt is what Mathew Arnold would have proposed, for his conception of an Englishman was that unless he was made to feel that he stood to lose in a bargain, he never would yield. There is considerable point in this extremely useful suggestion, but it is felt that it is not sufficiently practical. I must point out that there are some here who are "agin" the Government and they buy some quantities of this propagandistic organ and distribute it free in the city! What is worse, I hear that there is a regular syndicate here that is translating its blood-curdling and exaggerated contents and retailing it in the vernacular organs! This is the "Times of India" as the "purveyor of hot stuff" to the Vernacular Press! What would Knight, Wright, Bennett and Reed have thought of this? That will indicate the position better than I can describe it. The "Times of India" should not feel aggrieved if it is shown up in its true colours. The "Times of India" may have been merrily in its manner but that seems ancient history. The deterioration that has set in it has been so great of late, that even the castigation it received recently in the Legislative Assembly will not make it pause—and think out its true position with the public.

WILL IT APOLOGISE?

A third set of critics have thrown out the idea that the paper should be prosecuted under the all-embracing Indian Penal Code and bring in its "Special Correspondent" as well under its capacious wings. That would not be a bad idea at all, for at least it will have once experienced in actual life what it had so long recommended for others and itself so much despised. That, however, is a suggestion with which some people here do not seem to agree. It is felt that a (Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day

In A Quandary. H. H. H. H. H.

The Italian reply to the Anglo-French naval limitation proposals will certainly put British and French statesmen who desire to talk about "progressive and gradual" disarmament, in a quandary. The Italian Government makes concrete suggestions for disarmament which will be not at all to the liking of those in England and France who are keen on perfecting new methods of warfare so as to make it possible for their combatant forces to use them on a large scale. The Italian reply has this in mind when it makes a pointed allusion to the necessity of excluding the limitation of air armaments to all countries. The suggestion in the Italian Note that there should be in naval armaments reduction in total tonnage rather than reduction by classes may find favour in France where the naval experts pin their faith to increasing the number of submarines and small cruisers, but Britain is sure to throw cold water on the idea.

Bluff and Bluster.

Mr. Bruce, the Australian Premier, makes a speech on the eve of the general elections in that country full of the usual tags about the unity of the Empire and the supremacy of Law. He threatens that the Government was determined to put down "disruptive forces". The speech is an appeal to the capitalist interests in Australia to close up for a big fight against organised Labour which wields a strong influence in the country. When the Australian Waterside Workers, as recent events indicate, had, however, shown a sense of the realities of the situation and were agreeable to a compromise in regard to certain Labour legislation affecting their rights of union, the speech can only be regarded as maladroit. It will stiffen the Labour opposition to Government. It will be interesting to notice how the parliamentary opposition to Mr. Bruce meets his bluff and bluster.

The "Hindu."

We cordially join in the numerous greetings from all over India to the "Hindu" of Madras, which celebrated on Sunday its golden jubilee. The paper was started fifty years ago by a few ardent youths of Madras, prominent among whom were the late Messrs. G. Subramanya Iyer and Mr. Viraraghavachari. From the commencement it has consistently followed a strong nationalist policy and to-day it is among the best and most influential organs of public opinion in the country. The position of a nationalist paper in a country under a foreign yoke is at best precarious. Thanks to the loyal support the "Hindu" has received from the public and the ability with which it has been conducted, it has survived official frowns and pinpricks. The "Hindu" has maintained the best traditions of journalism, independent in its views and courteous even to its opponents. It has been an excellent training ground for young journalists who have distinguished themselves in their profession in other provinces, eminent among them being Mr. K. Natarajan and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. The "Hindu" in short has rendered great services to the country during the last fifty years, and we trust it will render greater services in the strenuous times ahead.

Indian States' People's Conference.

The organisers of the Indian States' People's Conference held in Bombay in December last have done well to publish a full report of the proceedings of the Conference. It includes the addresses of the President, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, and of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Govindlal Shrivastava Motilal, the full text of the resolutions of the Conference, and a review of the work of the Executive Committee till September 1928. The introduction to the report briefly reviews the previous efforts to call a representative States' People's Conference. The addresses of the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee will be found a useful introduction to the study of the constitutional problems of the Indian States. The Executive Committee of the Conference may consider the desirability of publishing separately the chapter on Indian States in the Nehru Report and also a summary of the four chapters on the same subject from Sir P. Sivaswamy Aiyer's book on Indian Constitutional Problems. It is necessary that the Executive Committee's publications should be both in the vernaculars and in English.

A Thought For The Day.

From agitation to responsible association and from responsible association—a long and weary step but the step will have to come—to responsible administration.

—G. K. GOKHALE.

So said Gokhale twenty years ago. Have we not been treading the "weary" step long enough?

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1928.

CORPORATION REAFFIRMS BOYCOTT

The Bombay Corporation, which had already decided to have nothing to do with the Simon Commission, has once again vindicated its reputation by deciding that its Executive Officer, the Commissioner, should not, as Commissioner, join in the official reception of the Commission at the Ballard Pier. Government shrewdly included the Municipal Commissioner among the receivers because they could, after the reception, make out that the Commission was received by the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Corporation and, therefore, on behalf of the City. That is why Mr. Kanji Dwarakadas accused Government of having played a "dirty trick." The Commissioner joined in the trick by not at all informing the Corporation of the invitation he had received from Government. But Dr. Choksy was too smart for him. Confronted with the motion against his joining in the reception, the Commissioner evidently forgot that he was the servant and not the master of the Corporation. He said he was to receive the Commission not as a private person but as the executive head of the Corporation. He evidently implied that the Corporation had no authority to prevent the head of the Executive acting in a "semi-official" capacity.

The occasion once again raises the question of the utterly anomalous position of the Municipal Commissioner. Dr. Choksy's resolution having been passed, the question is to be considered on purely constitutional grounds. The Commissioner cannot, obviously, serve two masters at the same time. Once his services are lent by Government to the Corporation he is absolutely the servant of the Corporation. As such, if he goes against the express instructions of the Corporation, he would be guilty of gross disobedience and insubordination. And if Government still require his presence at the reception against the orders of the Corporation, they would be guilty of abetting such insubordination. The Commissioner has threatened to take legal opinion. If the existing law is found to discountenance disobedience on his part, it will only help the movement to mend or end the law.

RIGHT LEAD TO BOMBAY MUSLIMS

The Muslim Students' Union of Bombay has done a service to the Muslim community and to the country by giving a right lead to the Bombay Muslims to support the All-Parties Constitution. Mr. M. C. Chagla's lecture under the auspices of the Union is a lucid exposition of the Nehru Committee's solution of the Muslim minority problem. It shows conclusively that the solution guarantees the best and the most permanent safeguards of

Muslim interests. Mr. Chagla wisely left alone the "hopeless" clique of Sir Mahomed Shaik, still wedded to the communal electorates. It must be said in fairness to Maulana Shaukat Ali, who does not wholly agree with Mr. Chagla, that he does not belong to that clique, though his unaccountable and unrestrained opposition to the Nehru report may cause even more injury to the cause he so passionately advocates than any amount of opposition

NO GOING BACK ON BOYCOTT DECISION

BOMBAY REASSERTS RESOLVE TO SHUN SIMON SEVEN

Sir P. Sethna's Bold Speech

"OUR RULERS ARE IN DUCK"

Sir Purshottamdas Exposes Shop-keepers' Concern for India

Once again Bombay declared her determination to give a hot reception to the Simon Commission and to boycott it rigorously at a largely attended public meeting held in the Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, on Tuesday evening, Sir Phiroze C. Sethna presided.

In a vigorous speech the Chairman traced the history of the appointment of the Simon Commission and how India was deliberately insulted by the exclusion of Indians on the Commission. The boycott, he assured, was not going to be a nine days' wonder but going to be as complete and as rigorous as possible.

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA'S SPEECH

Sir Phiroze said:—
Within less than three days from now the Simon Commission will once again arrive in this country. Ever since its appointment nearly a year back we proclaimed that we would have nothing to do with it. We mean to adhere to this resolve in spite of whatever concessions have since been made and whatever baits have been thrown in our way. It is necessary that we should once again reaffirm this decision and assure the Government of India, the Home Government and Sir John Simon and his colleagues that we, the great majority of whom in the past co-operated with Government, cannot see our way to support the Commission because of the exclusion of Indians from its personnel.

WARNING UNHEEDED.

"Due warning was given to Government not by Extremists, not by Non-Cooperators, not by Congressmen who might seem at any scheme Government might devise but by veteran leaders of Liberal opinion, by Independent Nationalists and by politicians who have little sympathy with the cult of Non-Co-operation. All warnings however were brushed aside and the Commission was appointed purely of Britishers. The result was a tremendous uproar and those in power realised that Indian opinion had to be won over. The insult of excluding Indians was tried to be glossed over and reason after reason was invented and advanced, but each one of such reasons were met by effective replies and such reasons would not go down with us, much less conciliate us.

BOYCOTT TELLS.

"To save their faces when Government would not yield on the point of the composition and the principle underlying the Commission they tried to make the Auxiliary Committee as attractive as possible and change after change has been made since the first announcement was made. Here we see some of the visible signs of the effectiveness of our boycott. We boycotters do not regard any of these concessions as substantial. They are mere camouflage and such concessions are a direct evidence of the boycott telling upon them. They betray their anxiety to secure co-operation. They give out that the boycott is dead or is dying, but they know in their heart of hearts that the boycott is alive and very much so and nothing that they have done so far will pacify such leaders of Indian opinion who were always with them in the past and who are now dead against them. This they are bound to feel and for this action of theirs for antagonising their quondam friends and supporters they have no satisfactory explanation to offer to the world at large, and, mark you, greater interest is being evinced to-day in Indian affairs not only in European countries, but perhaps most so in America and likewise England is anxious to convince the world that she is acting straight and honourably with us in this matter, which in reality she is not doing, but all along the line is consulting her own interests primarily and above everything else.

"You have now to consider if by this boycott we boycotters have lost anything. Our loss if any is illusory, but our gains are substantial. We have asserted our manhood, we have found unity, we have found strength, we have put our rulers

in the dock and forced them to defend themselves against the bar of public opinion throughout the world. More than all we have taught them a lesson for as a result of their experience in the present case they will never repeat the mistake in the future of leaving out Indians from the personnel of any other Commission or Commissions that may be appointed."

Sir Phiroze Sethna here quoted extensively from the various pronouncements made by the Chairman of the Commission, the Viceroy and the debates in Parliament and the Indian Legislative Assembly. In quoting these pronouncements and the statements made in Parliament, the speaker pointed out how anxious the British Government and statesmen were to placate responsible Indian opinion which had decided to have nothing to do with the Commission. Proceeding Sir Phiroze said:—

BREACH OF ASSURANCES.

"Taking all these pronouncements there was no doubt that the Legislatures alone could elect the Committee. It was to be elected by the Legislature not merely from it. It was to be confined to elected and non-official members. The Assembly could if it chose include non-members. But all these assurances have been violated. The Assembly refused to elect a Committee. Violating Mr. Baldwin's promise and the declarations of Lord Birkenhead that they would let the Assembly do its business in its own way, the Viceroy has nominated a Committee. The Committee was nominated at Sir John Simon's suggestion who conveniently forgetting his own declaration that the Committee was to be chosen, gave 'carte blanche' to the Viceroy in breach of the assurance given by Lord Birkenhead himself has nominated the members of the Committee. Sir John Simon had no other recourse because he knew that even if the matter could be brought up a second time in the Assembly as it was in some of the Provincial Councils, the Assembly would once again turn it down and perhaps with a larger majority.

NOTHING BETTER THAN FARCE.

"Much importance is attached to the fact that so many of the Provinces have voted in favour of co-operating with the Commission. I had occasion when speaking in the Council of State three weeks back to call such elections made not only in the Council of State but also in the different provinces as nothing better than a farce. I go further to-day and say that such elections besides being farcical were dishonest in the sense that in the manner they were conducted they do not honestly represent the wishes and intentions of the majority of the Indian public. If Government believed that the country is with them the best test lay in the fact of leaving the decision whether to co-operate or not, to just the elected members and no others. I would agree to extend the vote even to the non-official members provided an assurance were given by Government that they would not exercise their influence over them as they invariably and undeniably do both in the Central Legislature and in the provinces in all important matters and such nominated members were allowed to vote as their conscience dictated. This, the Government would not dare to do for they know what would be the result, but that alone would have been the correct test. Again Government have not taken up the challenge thrown at them by the elected members of the Assembly a month ago from now that the Legislature be dissolved and fresh elections be held on the issue of co-operating or not co-operating with the Commission which would prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that every single boycotter would be returned and thus satisfy the world that the country at large is not for co-operating with the Simon Commission. Government have no answer to this challenge. They dare not accept it for they know it would mean certain defeat for them.

CANDID CONFESSION.

"We have been constantly told that the British Government and Parliament have been so generous in this matter as to give us a status of absolute equality and it is only our intellectual obtuseness

or moral perversity or both that have blinded us to the precious gift so magnanimously bestowed upon us by a very benign and altruistic Government and people. But the Englishman, when nettled, sometimes makes frank confessions and here is what the 'Saturday Review' says, referring to the very just and reasonable criticism made upon Sir John Simon's 'voile face' with regard to the Constitution of the Committee of the Central Legislature. Says this wise British organ:—

"The Committees have no constitutional status at all. The Commission was under no obligation to call them into being and they are merely means of conveniently ascertaining Indian opinion. So far as it is represented in the various Legislatures it was open to the Commission to summon assistance from individual Indians without the least reference to membership of the Legislatures."

"I make a present of this to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and others who cannot, or do not care to understand our attitude. The 'Saturday Review' is perfectly right in saying that these Committees have no constitutional status and that is exactly the reason why we refuse to co-operate with the Commission and claim a position which will give us not only a constitutional status but a constitutional status of absolute equality. If this

POONA PREPARES FOR HARTAL.

Black Flag Demonstrations and Protest Meeting.

POONA, Oct. 9.

The Simon Commission Boycott Committee has resolved to organise a complete hartal in the city on the 12th instant. There will be a display of black flags and a black-flag procession of citizens starting from Reay Market in the afternoon and ending in a public meeting in front of Shanwar Wada, where a protest meeting will be held in the evening. The processionists intend to go to the Railway Station Road when the Simon Commission arrives.

Applications to the police authorities who are controlling the arrangements according to the new notifications have been duly submitted by the Boycott

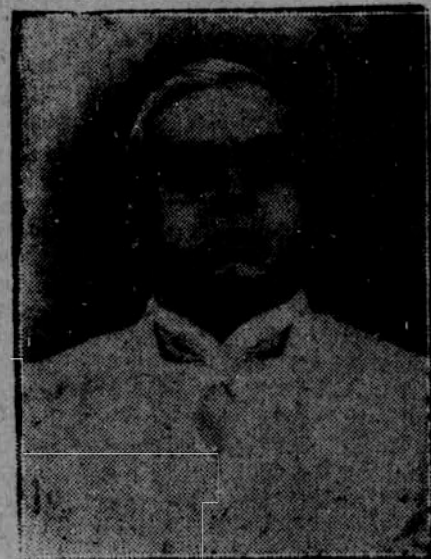
claim is to be ignored and denied, the responsibility for the policy which we have adopted and which we mean to pursue, no matter what the Commission may or may not do, will be upon the British Government and Parliament and also, I feel bound to say, upon the Indian Government who have so grievously failed to stand by India and represent her true interests. The conciliation of Indian opinion and sentiment by the appointment of Indians on the Commission was not at all impossible or even difficult. But the unimaginative, unsympathetic and unstatesmanlike obstinacy of the British character has produced a situation the far-reaching consequences of which we cannot foresee at the present moment. The British are pursuing their chosen path in their way, regardless of consequences when a simple act of conciliation would have made for co-operation and probably satisfactory settlement, once for all, of the Indian constitutional problem. So far as we Indian people are concerned, our path is clear, it is the path of duty, of national self-respect and national self-vindication. It is to remain absolutely firm in our determination to have nothing to do with the Commission in any form or at any stage."

NO GOING BACK.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas made an equally vehement speech. He said it was the second stage of conflict between England and India. He was convinced of the strength and righteousness of the boycott movement and there was no question of retracting the step that India had decided upon. He deplored more than anyone else the fact that there were still some amongst Indians who dared to challenge the opinion so deliberately and carefully reached by the Indian public. (Cries: They are traitors!) His advice was to leave such people alone as they really did not matter.

BANE OF NATIONAL PROGRESS.

Coming to the subject of the boycott, (Continued on page 8.)



MR. S. R. DAS NOT SERIOUSLY ILL AN INCORRECT REPORT

SIMLA, Oct. 9.
The report that Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member, Government of India, is seriously ill is incorrect. He was no doubt in different health when he left Simla at the

Committee and their reply is awaited. It is understood that the final decisions regarding the processions and other matters concerning the Simon Commission are to be taken not by the District authorities, but by the Inspector-General of Police and the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay. Pandit Motilal Nehru has accepted the invitation of the Boycott Committee and he intimates that he will arrive in Bombay on Wednesday and at Poona on Thursday the 11th. A big programme has been arranged in connection with his arrival. He will be taken in a procession on Thursday morning, and in the evening he will address a public meeting.—A. P.

end of last month for Calcutta to consult his medical adviser. Letters and telegrams received to-day state that he is expected in Simla in the third week of October.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S PARTY TO VICEROY

PROMINENT OFFICIALS PRESENT

SIMLA, Oct. 9.
The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, gave a luncheon party at Hotel Cecil this afternoon to meet the Viceroy. The guests included Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Mr. Corcoran, Sir George Patry, Hon. Mr. McWatters, Sir Clement Hindley, Sir Deves Chetty, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Messrs. Buxton, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Coatsman, Mr. E. J. Black, Mr. George Cunningham, Mr. Macdonald Young, Mr. L. Graham, Mr. Parsons, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Mr. Shilliday, Mr. C. C. Watson, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Barker, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Chow, Mr. Shankar Rao, Mr. S. Lall, Col. Harvey, Capt. Keith Dawson and Capt. Gordon-Duff.—A. P.

U. P.'S NEW MINISTER

RAJA KHUSPAL SINGH APPOINTED NAINITAL, Oct. 9.
Raja Khushpal Singh of Agra has been appointed third Minister vice Raja Jagannath Singh who resigned after the recent no-confidence motion passed by the Council.—A. P.

DUTCH MAIL PLANE AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Oct. 9.
The fourth Royal Dutch mail carrying aeroplane flying to Batavia arrived at Karachi at 2-40 this afternoon from Bunder Abbas and will leave at dawn tomorrow for Allahabad.—A. P.

HEAD OF HEARST AGENCY ARRESTED.

Charged with receiving stolen document.

PREFERS LEAVING FRANCE TO TRIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Paris.—Mr. Harold Horan, head of the "Universal News Service", which is a Hearst Agency, was arrested at the door of his office and taken to the police headquarters in connection with Anglo-French naval compromise document published in the "New York American" (a

Hearst Newspaper). It is understood that Mr. Horan admitted having received the document from M. Hearst who was in Paris at the material time. Mr. Horan was given the alternative of being tried for being in possession of a stolen document or leaving France by Thursday, and he chose the latter course. The American Embassy has protested.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF OPIUM TRAFFIC PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD MEMBERSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Geneva.—The Secretary-General to the League of Nations has circularised the Governments who are parties to the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 inviting them as also the United States to forward for submission to the Council names of two persons satisfying the conditions laid down by the Convention for the membership of the Permanent Central Board for control of opium traffic with a view to the Council appointing members at its session in December. The Board will consist of eight members appointed for five years with re-eligibility to membership.—Reuter.

"BORED INACTION."

BESETTING SIN OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

SIMLA, Oct. 8.
Sir B. N. Mitra, opening the first annual Conference of the Institute of Railway Accountants and Auditors, expressed the hope that the Institute would succeed in breaking the spell of bored inaction, which, according to Sir Arthur Dickinson, characterised the railway accountants in India. Proper accounting and auditing were the hand-maidens of sound financial administration and without sound financial administration, it was not possible to secure a good management of railways. The Conference will continue its deliberations at Calcutta sometime later.—A. P.

13 BURNT-UP PRISONERS.

RECOVERED FROM OHIO PENITENTIARY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Junction City, Ohio.—Thirteen burnt-up bodies of prisoners have been recovered from the ruins of the dormitory occupied by 270 convicts engaged in brick plant under Ohio Penitentiary. It is believed that fire was started as an attempt at the escape. Seven prisoners are missing.—Reuter.

NEW TURN IN DOCKERS STRIKE.

CARTERS AND DRIVERS ASKED TO JOIN.

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Melbourne.—Yielding to the pressure of watersiders, the Central Strike Committee has decided to extend the strike by requesting carters and drivers not to transport goods handled by volunteers and also has proposed to declare all vessels calling at Albany "black". Ship-owners are preparing a plan for the permanent retention of volunteers hoping thereby to abolish "pinprick hold-ups" as well as more serious hold-ups. Probably a Volunteer Federation will be formed to combat the Union's intimidation.

Wadhwan, Oct. 9. At a meeting to be held at Morbi on 13th October the venue of the forthcoming Kathiawar Political Conference will be decided. H. H. the Maharajah Sahib of Morbi is understood to be sympathetic and it is likely that the session will be held at Morbi.

HINDU ORTHODOXY UP IN ARMS!

ALL OVER DSINKING POTS IN SCHOOLS

CITY FATHERS STRONG MEASURES

How the Schools Committee having set its face against the continuance of untouchability in Municipal schools, has to encounter difficulties of all sorts and descriptions almost at every stage, can be seen from the example of the Matunga Gujarati Girls' School, an example which is likely to prove infectious if not properly dealt with in time.

In the Matunga Gujarati Girls' School, the whole trouble has started from the use of the same water pots and chat-ties by girls belonging to all classes irrespective of any social difference. The decision of the Schools Committee has been very strongly resented by the orthodox parents of girls. The report made by the Assistant Lady Superintendent to the Secretary, Schools Committee in the matter amongst other contains the following:—

"There was uproar amongst the girls because two 'depressed' class girls who were admitted to the school were claiming equal rights. These 'depressed' classes girls wanted to use the same water cups and chatties as the other girls and wished to attend the cooking class and join the Navratri Garbhas according to the recent committee resolution. When the headmistress touched the slates of these 'Nirashrit' girls, the other children entered a strong protest and stated that they would not attend the School if any of the teachers touched the Books or slates of the 'Nirashrit' girls.

The matters having come to rather an undesirable stage, the Secretary, Schools Committee, put the whole question before an urgent meeting of the Schools Committee held on Tuesday afternoon. Explaining his position in the matter, the Secretary told the Committee that he had already made it clear to the school teachers that he was not prepared to budge an inch from the decision taken by the Committee.

JAVLE UNLURLS ORTHODOX BANNER.

Then ensued a very interesting discussion on religious sanction to untouchability, social reforms and kindred subjects. As was expected, Dr. Javale was the first to unfurl his banner of opposition. From the top of his voice he declared that he was a Sanatanist and any how he brought the Sanatan Dharma to associate with untouchability. He discreetly chose, for reasons best known to himself, not to quote any authority on Sanatan Dharma in support of his spurious arguments. He declared in emphatic tones that if his girl was in that school, he would have asked her not to touch the water pot which was touched by depressed classes girls. (Shouts of "hear, hear.") Concluding, he moved a proposition that the Corporation be informed about the trouble. Mr. Kanji Master seconded the proposition. Dewan Bahadur Pai opposed the proposition. If there was no objection, he said, in taking the water from a butler who might be a pariah, why should anybody object to taking water from a person belonging to a 'depressed' class?

Mr. Boman-Behram said he was surprised that a man of Dr. Javale's culture and learning should have dared to express the views which he had expressed. The Committee was there (Continued on page 8.)

"15 MILLS NOT WORKING YET"

Owners' Reply to Union Leaders

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S STATEMENT

All the mills except those mills belonging to the Sassoon group worked in full swing on Tuesday. The Apollo Mill which partially worked on Monday was closed down on Tuesday. The workmen of the Jacob Sassoon Mill made an attempt to stop the Kohinoor Mill, but without success. A large number of operatives went in the Swan Mill and Finlay Mill, but they did not seem to be in a mood to work, and the management apprehending trouble sent for the police and cleared off the men.

MEETING OF WORKERS.

A meeting was held of the operatives belonging to the Sassoon's group and Finlay and Swan Mills in Damodar Thackersey Hall, on Tuesday morning, when Mr. R. S. Asavale advised the men to go to work till the question of three looms and two frames was decided by the Enquiry Committee. Another leader pointed out that the mill-owners had not observed the spirit of the agreement faithfully, and told the men that the Joint Strike Committee had exhausted all its resources and the workmen had to choose between starvation and work under the revised system. The men expressed their unwillingness to go to work and could not give immediate answer whether they would starve. The meeting then dispersed without coming to a decision.

15 MILLS REMAIN CLOSED.

On Tuesday, fifteen mills remained closed, viz., thirteen belonging to the Sassoon group, and Finlay and Swan Mills.

LABOUR ASKED TO FACED REALITIES

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S STATEMENT

Sir Victor Sassoon has issued the following statement regarding the Jacob Sassoon Mill incident:—

I need hardly say at the outset, that orders were given to our executives that the terms of the settlement were to be strictly adhered to and that if there has been any attempt in the group of mills which my firm manages, to extend the system of two sides which I doubt—it would only be necessary for the Union Officials to bring this to my notice for the necessary action to be taken for stopping such infringement.

The action of the left wing of the Strike Committee in repudiating the agreement to which they were parties does not, however, surprise me in the least; the Red Communists are merely carrying out Moscow policy as repeatedly declared in the instructions that have been sent to foreign sympathisers all over the world.

In the struggle to establish the Labour Raj, the interests of the Textile workers take a very subordinate place. The no doubt premature explosion of bombs near the significantly named station of Mannad would appear to show some correlation with the desire to revive labour troubles in Bombay; so soon after a settlement was reached.

POSITION OF INDUSTRY.

As regards the position of the Bombay Industry, the outlook, strike or no strike, is in my opinion very gloomy and even more so than was the case six months ago. Even if the Millowners' terms were accepted, costs of production would still be very much above what they are in Japan, China, Czechoslovakia and even in up-country Mills. The latter in addition to saving the high Railway charges Bombay has to pay on the cotton it buys and the manufactured goods it sells, pay labour wages which in some districts is only six annas in the Rupee of what Bombay pays. Yet, while Japan has been increasing the efficiency of her workpeople by increasing their output without increase in pay, while the cost per lb. for the weaving of cloth in Czechoslovakia is less than in Bombay in spite of the individual earnings being higher, we are faced with a demand for increased wage and a refusal to allow any increased efficiency as this would at the outset at any rate, reduce the number of the men employed.

It is further significant that in spite of over 80 Mills being idle for six months, Japan is on short time, Lancashire is discussing the same action, and Mills in rich America after a six months' strike have reduced wages by 5 per cent and further stocks of cloth here are still no means small, one individual prominent Mill Agent admitting to me that he has still 10,000 bales unsold.

CHANCES FOR REVIVAL.

What possible chance can there be for a revival of the industry in these circumstances?

In spite of the loose charges flung

around, overheads have been cut to the bone where the power lies with the Agents, but items such as rents, rates, taxes, Railway and Steamer freights, are outside their control.

Labour has not apparently realised that the Mill Industry is not a sheltered one, it is not a monopoly like Railway transport for instance and if the cost of the product is too high, there are eager suppliers elsewhere at lower rates.

Unless Labour is prepared to face realities the end can only result in the stoppage of the weaker Mills and the sale and consequent transfer of the machinery up-country where costs of production are considerably lower.

MILLOWNERS REPLY MR. DANGE

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LABOUR LEADERS

The Acting Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association writes:—

The Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association are very much surprised at the tone of Mr. Dange's letter published in your valued paper dated Oct. 9. The Committee desire to assure all Union leaders as well as all the men employed in the various mills that they desire nothing else but the strict observance of the arrangement brought about at the Secretariat on Thursday last, the 4th instant, between the representatives of this Association and the Union leaders, of whom Mr. Dange was one. Mr. Dange raises a point that the Sassoon group of mills still insist on some of their mills working two sides or three looms; but he conveniently forgets that this point was specifically discussed and settled at that Conference with the result that in the agreement arrived at it is distinctly mentioned and made clear that "in those mills in the Sassoon group, the Finlay group and the Kohinoor Mill, which now work on a revised system, the rates and wages of March 1928 shall be paid in the Spinning Department only, and in the following mills the rates of March 1927 in the Weaving Department:—

- (a) The Manchester Mill;
- (b) The Apollo Mill; and
- (c) The Meyer Sassoon Mill.

Mr. Dange, at that conference, accepted the position and agreed to this arrangement. He should, therefore, be the last person to characterise the action of these groups as a breach of agreement on the part of mill-owners.

NO CUT IN SPINNERS' WAGES.

Referring to the concrete instances quoted by Mr. Dange in his letter, I am authorised by the Committee to point out that:—

(1) As regards the Swadeshi Mill, there is no truth in the statement made by Mr. Dange that the Spinners' wage has been cut down to the level of the Owners' Standardised scheme. The Committee have an assurance from those mills that they will pay the same rates of wages as were ruling in March 1927 as provided for in the agreement.

(2) As regards the second point concerning the Silk Mills, the Committee are in a position to say on the authority of Mr. Sawyer that no cut in the wages of weavers has been made.

(3) As regards the Hralad Mills, the Committee have made enquiries and they have been assured by the Agents that no alterations have been made in the total number of working hours in their folding department.

(4) As regards the Dimshaw Petit Mills, it seems rather early for Mr. Dange to complain that the staff is indiscriminately cut down. All mills are short of hands at the present moment. Workmen are being employed as they present themselves for work and until the full number of men necessary for working the mills is taken up, there can possibly be no complaint.

(5) As regards the Textile Mills, the Committee do not understand the real complaint of Mr. Dange. The system of banding in tickets and meaning machinery once daily had been in force for a number of years prior to 1927 and the Agents have told the weavers to re-start under the same conditions. No complaint can, therefore be made, but the Committee have to observe that this is one of the 17 points which are being placed before the proposed Board of Enquiry for consideration and report and pending such settlement, of course, all the conditions prevailing in March 1927 must remain in force.

The Committee of the Association wish to point out at this stage, however, that there can be no objection

FORTHCOMING "NAVRATRI" HOLIDAYS

POLICE SUPDT'S ORDER AT BULSAR

PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID HINDU MUSLIM TROUBLE

SURAT, Oct. 9.

To avoid a disturbance between Hindus and Mahomedans during the approaching Navratri Hindu holidays at Bulsar in Surat District the Superintendent of Police Mr. Ogorman has issued an order under Section 48 District Police Act 4 of 1890 which states:—The oil lamp meant to be surrounded by the "Garba" party will be placed at a distance of 33 feet from the centre Masjid doors. This place will be fixed by the police. During "namaz" time which will be from 8.37 p.m. to 9.37 p.m., neither "garba" singing nor music of any kind shall be played. After the above mentioned "namaz" time "garba" singing will be allowed but harmonium and "tabla" playing will be prohibited at the south end of the last shop attached to the Masjid Building, a bench will be placed by the police thus not allowing the "garba" party to go to the mosque side. The other oil lamp for the "garba" party shall be placed at a distance of 65 feet from the centre Mosque doors. This place also will be marked by the police. Near this lamp "garba" singing will be allowed but no harmonium or tabla shall be played during "namaz" time. After the time of "namaz" one harmonium and only one pair of tabla will be allowed. Persons violating this order are liable to be dealt with under Section 68 of the District Police Act.

TRIBUTE TO AUTHORITIES.

At a general meeting of the local Corporation held yesterday evening the President, Dewan Bahadur Thakoram Mehta, briefly referred to the recent unfortunate communal disturbances here and paid tributes to the authorities for promptly restoring peace. He also regretted that one of their colleagues on the Corporation was involved in the trouble as a result of the disturbances.

The Corporation on a motion proposed by Sardar Mirmasoodal Khan unanimously resolved expressing its sense of gratefulness and appreciation of the valuable services which Mr. J. H. Garrett, Collector, and Mr. Ogorman, Superintendent of Police and also the police force had rendered to the city in promptly suppressing the unfortunate communal disturbances, and restoring peace and quiet. The meeting also desired to convey to them their warmest thanks and further resolved that a copy of the resolution should be conveyed to Mr. Garrett and the Government of Bombay.

The Sessions Judge Mr. Dhunjishaw Cooper to-day passed an order rejecting the bail application made by six Hindus including a municipal councillor who are in custody since Tuesday last on a charge of murdering a Mahomedan carriage driver on the night of the first day of the riot. The accused are approaching the High Court with a revision application for bail.—A. P.

MADRAS PORT AND HAJ PILGRIMS

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

At an informal meeting of the Moslem members of the Madras Legislature and those of the Central Legislature from this province the Nehru Report so far as the representation of Moslems in the Legislature was concerned was discussed. The Majority view was in favour of the retention of separate electorates. A resolution was passed demanding that the Madras port should be thrown open to Haj pilgrims.—A. P.

to weavers dropping their tickets as they enter the mills especially when the men in all other departments of all mills do the same. There seems to be no reason for making any distinction between the weavers and other employees of a mill.

NO VICTIMISATION.

(6) The Committee know of no case of victimisation by mills. If Mr. Dange or any other Union leader is prepared to place definite instances of victimisation before my Committee, they will at once enquire into the matter and see that justice is done. On the other hand a circular issued by Mr. Dange and other leaders which they had no reason to issue after what was settled at the joint conference—is intended to victimise certain groups of mills.

(7) The Sassoon and Finlay groups of mills deny in toto that any alterations in the conditions that existed in March 1928, have been made.

The Committee desire to interpret and carry out the agreement made on the 4th instant in as liberal a spirit as possible and they hope that the Union leaders and the men will meet them in a similar spirit.

JUSTICES VOTE WITH SWARAJISTS

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MR. SATYA MURTHI'S VICTORY

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

The visitors galleries in the Madras Legislative Council were crowded this afternoon when Mr. Satyamurthy rose to move the adjournment of the House to discuss the recent action of the city police in entering and searching the Premises of Hindi Prachar Sabha, Triplicane, and seizing nearly 2,000 copies of Bharathi's national songs.

Mr. Satyamurthy said Mr. Bharathi's songs, constituted a priceless national literature and if the author was born in other countries he would have been hailed as a poet laureate. They were arranging a campaign to get by heart every song of Bharathi. Government might confiscate the books but could not confiscate the thoughts.

The author of the songs had died a broken man and had left behind a widow and a daughter for whose maintenance the Sabha paid out of the proceeds. Were they going to punish the widow and daughter of Mr. Bharathi for his national songs in an unworthy and despicable manner? The Chief Minister had stated some time back in the Council that he would have no objection to recommend the introduction of the songs in schools. He was still the Chief Minister listening to the Burma Government's order. Concluding the speaker said that Government's action was a challenge to the genius and self respect of the Tamil people.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar seconded the motion.

STDANGE BEDFELLOWS.

Mr. N. Sivaji (nominated), supporting the motion said those like him who had voted with the Government often found themselves on the present occasion unable to support the Government.

Mr. Daniel Thomas, Ministerialist, characterised the action of Government as ill-considered.

Mr. Tularam, Swarajist, sang the prescribed songs on the floor of the House.

Mr. Krishnan Nair, Law Member, replying said that the Burma Government had issued a notification prescribing the books and republishing in the local Gazette was done in the usual course. If the High Court decided that the songs were not seditious the notification would be taken away. When the matter was "subjudice" they could not do anything.

Closure was agreed to and the House divided 76 voted for the motion and 12 against amidst loud shouts of Bandar maharaj. The Justice Party voted "en bloc" with the "Swarajists" also several Ministerialist and Romahit members.—A. P.

NO GOING BACK ON BOYCOTT DECISION.

(Continued from page 7.)

he referred to a certain statement made by Sir James Simpson, representative of the Associated Chamber of Commerce during the course of the debate in the Simla Session of the Assembly on the Haji Bill. Sir James fairly let himself off when he said: "On a recent occasion my constituency issued a memorandum and I challenge the House to say that the whole trend and spirit of the memorandum is one of service for India and India's interests have been made supreme." The speaker took the opportunity to take up the challenge. The evidence of the Association Chambers before the Simon Commission began with an assertion that it represented so many millions of European capital invested in this country and that it had immense financial interests. This mere fact did not entitle them to speak on behalf of this country and the speaker said that Sir James' claim that he represented this country was false. He did represent the vested foreign capital in this country, and the speaker thought that was the bane of national and political progress. So long as the Government of the country were behind these vested interest no progress was possible.

INDIA AWAKE.

The speaker thought opportunity had arrived when India should fight for a Government which would be responsible for the economical, commercial, industrial and political advancement of the country. Such a Government, he said, could not come as a gift from England was the birthright of the people. (Hear, hear.) He thought the conscience of India had awakened and it was just the time to carry on agitation for such a Government. India's industries and commerce would not thrive unless India had self-government. It was futile to expect under the present form of Government that the economic conditions would improve because the Government's interests were quite opposite to that of the country. The salvation of India, therefore, lay in aspiring for a Government which would not challenge the wishes of the people. If for the attainment of such a goal chaos was inevitable he preferred chaos to the present Government. (Loud cheers.) In conclusion he fervently appealed to the audience to be firm in their resolve to boycott the Simon Commission and vindicate national honour.

Mr. K. M. Mushi endorsed the opinion of the Chairman that the boycott which was strong when it was started was stronger than ever before to-day.

SIMON AND BOYCOTTERS

Sir Sankaran's Sneers at Opposition

SIR C. SETALVAD HITS BACK

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad in a statement to the Press says:—

Sir Sankaran Nair in the interview given to the special correspondent of the "Times of India" at Simla objects to the public criticism levelled at the personnel of the Committee of which he is Chairman and labours to make out that his team is excellent and he is content with it. Knowing Sir Sankaran for over thirty years and his great services to the country, I have no hesitation in saying that the course he has taken in accepting the membership and chairmanship of the Committee must have been dictated by the conviction on his part that such course was on the best interests of the country.

SNEERING AT ABSTAINERS.

But then in all fairness he must concede to those who differ from him in the matter of co-operation with the Simon Commission that their cause of action is dictated by an equally honest conviction. He should have refrained from sneering at those who have abstained from co-operating with the Commission and are trying to find a formula that will be acceptable to all shades of political opinion, as people belonging to the "Congress Camp". He has apparently forgotten that among the abstainers are political leaders who have stood out of the Congress ever since 1917 and are still out of it, who have always stood for the British connection, have accepted the Government of India Act and some of whom have like Sir Sankaran himself held high offices under the Crown under the Reformed Constitution and who are even now closely co-operating with Government in all other matters. Sir Sankaran has convinced himself that his team is excellent, that he is content with it and that he is proud of being its Chairman which he considers is the highest honour. Sir Sankaran is easily pleased. Indeed the fact is that Sir Sankaran is the only green spot among the vast desert of the Central and the Provincial Committees and Sir Sankaran will soon find that out. The only wonder is that he does not see what is patent that barring himself all those Committees consist mostly of people who have neither the requisite equipment nor the representative character essential for the task undertaken by them.

GOOD LUCK TO SIR SANKARAN!

Sir Sankaran wants the public to wish him good luck. I do in all sincerity wish him good luck with the team that he feels proud to captain. Sir Sankaran exhorts us to believe in the spirit of fairness and honesty of Sir John Simon and his colleagues and have no desire to do so. I have no doubt that they will do their duty honestly, but their conclusions will have the fatal infirmity of having been arrived at "ex parte" so far as the really representative men and political institutions are concerned.

SIR JOHN'S HONESTY!

But while gladly conceding all honesty of purpose to Sir John Simon, one is unable to understand the part that he is taking in the propaganda to belittle the opposition to the Commission and to make out that those supporting the Commission are truly representative of the people.

(Cheers.)

The movement had succeeded far beyond anyone's expectation and he agreed with the President that India had taught Great Britain a lesson. It also taught Indians to learn that they were a nation and that they had the dignity and self-respect of a nation and further that if that dignity was violated they would not tolerate it. (Cheers.)

Referring to the Committees appointed by the Provincial Legislatures and the Council of State, Mr. Mushi said if Britain contended on account of this that the whole nation was for co-operation. It was really a great political imposture. The speaker humorously referred to the Bombay Council as an interesting debating society politically imbecile. He next went on to prove that the whole of Bombay elected members as well as Karachi, Karnatak, Deccan and Gujajrat members voted for the boycott.

DON'T REPEAT IRELAND.

"I want to warn England that by forcing upon us a Constitution which we do not want, she is only converting India into a huge Ireland. By standing between the wishes of progressive Englishman and patriotic Indians, England is digging the grave of the British Empire", concluded the speaker in exhorting the audience to carry on the boycott to a success.

Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji repudiated that Muslims favoured for co-operation and said that every intelligent Mussalman was for boycott.

Mr. Mir Mahomed Baloch also made a vigorous speech in which he said it was the duty of all patriotic Muslims to stand by boycott.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

Sir John Simon is in no way responsible for the creation of the circumstances which have evoked such widespread opposition in the country. His course as Chairman of a Royal Commission is clear. He has undertaken a duty which he must perform conscientiously to the best of his abilities whether people choose to co-operate or refuse to co-operate with him is his work. It is no part of his business, and is not consistent with his high position in British politics and as Chairman of the Royal Commission to take any part in the propaganda to make out that the Commission has received support from all representative men and organisations throughout the country, that the Assembly only by a small majority refused to co-operate and that the Provincial Councils represent the masses better than the Assembly and have appointed Committees ignoring the patent fact that all the leading politicians and political organisations in the country are among the abstainers, that if the official bloc is excluded the Assembly majority for abstention was a very large one and that in almost all provinces there was no majority for the appointment of Committees.

As regards the Government of India I give them also every credit for fairness and honesty of purpose. The pity is that they had not the foresight to realise what was inevitable and that they allowed the British Government to adopt a course which has raised such a storm in the country the effects of which will unfortunately for a long time hamper the harmonious co-operation of England and India which is necessary and which all right thinking men desire for mutual good.—A. P.

INDIA HAS JUDGED YOU.

SIR SANKARAN NAIK!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—In his special interview to the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India", Sir Sankaran Nair has appealed to his countrymen to judge him and his Simon Committee by the work they do! Let us tell Sir Sankaran Nair straightaway that India has judged him already! TOO ABLE BUT TOO ACCOMMODATING!

(1) Are we not aware of his very able protest against the imposition and continuance of Martial Law in the Punjab?

(2) And yet, when the real time for a regular strife with the bureaucracy drew near, where was Sir Sankaran Nair?

(3) Was he not kowtowing with Montagu in London; and was he not captured with a seat in the India Office?

(4) And how did he behave as the President of the All-Parties' Conference in Bombay in January, 1922?

(5) Did he not flare up with Mahatma Gandhi, and break up that historic gathering in the most tragic fashion?

(6) Since then, how has he behaved with the National leaders?

(7) How has he helped the National cause?

(8) Does Young India care two buttons for him?

(9) Let Sir Sankaran Nair understand, once for all, that he cannot fool Nationalist India any more. India has weighed him, and found him wanting. He has deserted India in 1919-20; he is betraying her now.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

HINDU ORTHODOXY UP IN ARMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

to abide by the resolution of the Corporation in that matter. They could respect the sentiments of all communities consistently with their obedience to the orders of the Corporation. Waxing eloquent, the speaker observed that history had taught them that reformers had gone to gallows to popularise their cause. If they yielded to opposition in one case, the opposition would spread like wild fire in other schools too. They would make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the public if they went back to the Corporation asking that body to reconsider its decision which was taken by an overwhelming majority. He moved an amendment authorizing the Secretary to adhere to the Committee's resolution and to carry out its instructions.

The Secretary brought to the notice of the Committee that the servants of the school had refused to cleanse the pots from which the "depressed" classes girls drank water and if a low class servant was engaged to do the job, the class girls would not drink the water stored by him.

The Chairman gave instructions that in case any servant in their service refused to cleanse the pots, he should be forthwith dismissed and replaced by another man. The instructions of the Committee had to be carried under any circumstances.

Mr. Roman-Beluran's amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, only one member dissenting and Dr. Javale absenting at the time of voting.

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This Palatable Food-medicine is composed of Milk Saffron Piper Sarsaparilla etc. So it cures Cough, Constipation, Loss of Blood and Nerve Power Re. 1 As. 8; for Bombay 1 soer Rs. 3, for 21 seers' tin, Postage extra S. Campbell writes: "Please send 9 tins more of your pak. I find it very good." Dr. BHAI SHANKER J. VAID, Shop 65, near Radhakrishna Temple, Kandewadi, Bombay, No. 4

DIABETES and ASTHMA RADICAL AND SURE CURE

The public is hereafter informed that Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros., Regd. Diabetes and Asthma Specialists, have transferred their firm from Benares to Delhi. They established their firm in Benares in 1896, some 32 years ago; and guarantee a radical and sure cure of the above diseases of any long standing, inherited or from birth, and refund the full amount in case of failure. (Though these specialists are infallible, still it is written for the satisfaction of the patients.) By their treatment improvement appears on the very first day of commencing the specific. For other particulars and testimonials of highest authorities, please apply to:—

THE MANAGER, Dept. 5,
(of the above firm)

Esplanade Road, P. B. No. 2, Delhi.
N. B.—They have left no agent or partner in Benares. Anybody claiming so or copying them in any form, will be severely dealt with. This is the best time for taking the specific. Agents are wanted everywhere, medical men will be preferred.

MONSOON ACTIVE EXTENSIVE RAINFALL

POONA, Oct. 9.
Rainfall has been extensive in North-east India and South of the Peninsula and the monsoon remains active in Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Mysore and local in Burma, Central Provinces, East Konkan, Malabar, Madras, Southeast, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Bihar and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Bhamo three quarters of an inch each; Mergui one; Tavoy, Lashio, Myitkyina and Sambalpur two; Silehar four; Dibrugarh and Barisal one and a half; Cherrapunji one; Jalpaiguri and Rancho three quarters; Sibesar, Dhubri, Chittagong, Sagar Island, Mymensingh, Bogra, Darjeeling, Balasore, Chaibasa, Hazaribagh and Naya Dumka a half; Jagdalpur, Ratanagiri, Cuddalpur, Chingapatnam, Mercara and Coonoor a quarter; Belgaum a half; Cochin three quarters; Bangalore two; and Cuddalore four.

Forecast:—Decrease in South of the Peninsula.—A.P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 9TH OCTOBER, 1928.

General Remarks.—Extensive rain has again fallen in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, and local in the Central Provinces, East, the Konkan and the Madras Presidency, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Peninsula and the east Central Provinces. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana, west Central India, the west United Provinces and parts of the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 degrees at Multan.

FORECAST:—A decrease in the south of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours
Ratanagiri	0.22 in.
Karwar	0.01 in.
Belgaum	0.45 in.
Mangalore	0.21 in.
Cochin	0.80 in.
Colombo	0.22 in.
Cuddalpur	0.28 in.
Madras	0.14 in.
Bangalore	2.05 in.
Tachinopoly	0.10 in.
Nagapatnam	0.04 in.

BOMBAY:—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory 0.00 in.

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 85.45 in. (17.63 in. above normal).

St. George's Hospital 0.00 in.

J. J. Hospital 0.00 in.

Maximum temperature 83 degrees (normal).

Minimum temperature 77 degrees (1 degree above normal).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9th October, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.854 inches (0.25 below normal).
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 7.41 inches (0.09 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .012.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.2 degrees (0.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (0.9 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 p.c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 127 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inch.

Total rainfall during the month 0.24 in.

Total rainfall during the year 85.45 in.

Weather Remarks:—Lightning, a distance.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 9-10-28: Colaba Point 0.00 in.; Fort 0.00 in.; J. J. Hospital 0.00 in.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 85.44 in.; Fort 119.66 in.; J. J. Hospital 92.73 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 66.03 in.; Fort 82.32 in.; J. J. Hospital 68.36 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 69.55 in.; Fort 102.91 in.; J. J. Hospital 84.02 in.

MUSLIM NO-CHANGERS' BOLD MOVE

Entire Support to Nehru Report MEETING AT DELHI ON FRIDAY.

Fear of Split in Muslim Camp.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9.

While most of the Mussalman members of the Central Legislature are ceaselessly working for an All-Parties' Muslim Convention to be held in Delhi in December under the presidency of His Highness the Aga Khan, with a view to amend the Nehru Report, a number of Mussalman members, mostly no changers, have decided to hold a meeting on the 12th instant, to support the Nehru Report in its entirety, and to explain its significance to their co-religionists. Those participating in the meeting will include Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Dr. Kitchlew. It is feared that this vital issue might result in the creation of two rival organisations among the Muslims.—A.P.

PROPOSED ALL INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI'S SUPPORT

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

In a statement to the Associated Press Sir Muhammad Shafi, as President of the Lahore Session of the Muslim League and also its permanent president, supports and endorses the action of the Muslim members of the Central Legislature who propose to convene an All-India Muslim Conference. After giving the history of the origin of the introduction of separate electorates for Muslims, Sir Muhammad Shafi says, "The Constitution, adopted at the Lucknow meeting on the basis of the Nehru Report, seeks to suddenly put an end to a constitutional right which the Indian Muslims have enjoyed for the last eighteen years. Circumstances make it essential to hold a conference under the presidency of His Highness the Aga Khan to pronounce the verdict of the community on the question of the retention of separate electorates. Sir Muhammad invites the attention of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad to the fact that Mr. Muhammad Yakub, President of the Calcutta session of the Muslim League, is also

CLASH WITH POLICE AND VILLAGERS.

MAN WOUNDED BY FIRING.

DACCÀ, Oct. 8.

In consequence of a frays between a party of police and a number of inhabitants of a village in Manikpur subdivision, the former had to open fire, one of the villagers being injured. He is now in the Mitford Hospital, Dacca, along with an assistant sub-inspector who received a spear wound and is said to be in a critical condition.

It is reported that a sub-inspector and a police force were deputed to arrest an old offender under the Criminal Tribes Act. As the party approached the man's house, it is alleged, it was attacked by some villagers, headed by an uncle of the wanted man, who is stated to have hurled a spear injuring the assistant sub-inspector. The sub-inspector thereupon ordered his men to open fire, as a result of which the uncle of the man wanted by the police was injured.—A.P.

ARRESTS AS SEQUEL TO RIOTS

SURAT, Oct. 8.

Three more Mahomedans have been arrested in connection with the communal riots of the 28th and 29th September; one of them on the charge of murdering a Hindu school teacher named Varnasi and the other two on the charge of murdering a Sadhu named Rambarose.

Inquiries at police quarters show that so far 36 cognisable offences have been registered, but a number of offenders have run away from the city.

HEARING OF APPEAL.

The Sessions Court was overcrowded to-day when the appeal of 6 Hindus against the decision of the City Magistrate refusing to let them on bail was heard.

The Public Prosecutor, Dewan Bahadur Thakorram Mehta, opposing the application stated he had the instructions of the District Magistrate who says: "It is far better that such people should remain in custody under the existing circumstances."—A.P.

a signatory to the invitation of the Conference.—A. P.

NO EXCLUSION FROM CONFERENCE.

DR. BESANT CLEARS MISCONCEPTIONS

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

Dr. Besant has issued a statement with a view to clear misconceptions regarding alleged failure to invite certain political organisations to take part in Saturday's Madras All-Parties' Conference. She says the idea of holding a Conference of representatives of various parties for the purpose of re-affirming and popularising the Lucknow resolutions originated from various quarters, both Dr. Ansari, President, Indian National Congress, and Pandit Motilal Nehru, President-elect of the forthcoming session heartily favouring the proposal. It was considered advisable to hold a Conference as soon as possible and about the time when the local Legislature was in session in order to enable the Mussal leaders to be present. As the main political organisations in the country had already sent delegates to Lucknow and there was not enough time to allow formal meetings of the local Congress Committee and other organisations for the purpose of arriving at formal decisions it was considered that the best procedure would be to get together as many prominent leaders of various parties as were available and push on with the work. No organisations as such were, therefore, invited but invitations were sent to various members of local bodies and all prominent members of the Congress, Liberal, Justice, Labour and Muslim organisations including men like Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Sanyamuti, Raja of Panagal. Some of them were not in Madras and some did not find it convenient to take part in the preliminary arrangements. But it must not be forgotten that every leading member was asked to co-operate. There is, therefore, no substance in the statements that there was any exclusion, intentional or otherwise, from the Conference.—A. P.

HEALTH AND BABY WEEK EXHIBITION CLOSES.

PRIZES DISTRIBUTED BY GOVERNOR.

POONA, Oct. 8.

The Health and Baby Week Exhibition, opened on September 23rd by H. E. the Governor, closed yesterday with the distribution of prizes to the winners. By His Highness the Rani Sahib of Sangli, at which ceremony His Highness the Chief Sahib of Sangli presided. The Exhibition proved very popular, and it is computed that a lakh of people should have visited it. In their speeches at the prize distribution their Highnesses laid stress on the value of such exhibitions in removing ignorance and superstition connected with questions of maternity and child welfare, and put forward an earnest plea for greater use being made of new discoveries in medicine, so as to avoid needless loss of life and ensure healthier and stronger children and mothers, happier homes and nobler communities.—A. P.

NEED FOR MORE MODEL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

POONA, Oct. 8.

Presiding over the ceremony of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Navin Marathi Shala, a model primary school conducted by the Deccan Education Society, Raja Pratap Sirji emphasised the need for more schools run on the lines of the Navin Marathi Shala, and announced a donation of Rs. 2,200 to meet some of the needs of the School.—A. P.

Cawnpore Oct. 8.—A tragic event occurred at 11 p.m. last night at the Collector's bungalow, when, it is alleged, Kamte Singh, a constable keeping watch there, shot himself dead. The deceased was fined Rs. 25 four days ago by the City Magistrate under Section 323, I.P.C., for assaulting an European. It is alleged that the constable felt aggrieved at this and committed suicide.—A. P.

Lucknow.—Mr. Muhammad Nasim, Advocate, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the session of the Provincial branch of the All-India Muslim League, to be held at Lucknow during Dewali.—A. P.

ITALY AND DISARMAMENT. PLEA FOR UNIFORM LIMITATION.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Rome.—The Italian Government in the reply to the Anglo-French naval limitation proposals, favours the limitation of total tonnage rather than reduction by classes, and elaborates the reasons in support of the policy that each country should be left free within a fixed tonnage to build particular classes deemed suitable for its defence. Italy is willing to accept as the limit for her armaments any figure, however low, provided they are not exceeded by any other power in Continental Europe. The reply insists on the inter-dependence of the limitation of land, sea and air armaments, and on the extension of the limitation of air armaments to all the countries. The Note reaffirms Italy's determination to co-operate in any measures which make of the limitation of armaments an instrument capable of furthering consolidation and reconstruction of Europe.—Reuter.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly Cotton Market report on the 8th Inst.:—

Americans:—A week of quiet markets ended on Saturday with values in New York lower by just over quarter of a cent.

To-day, with attention focussed on the third crop estimate of the season due for publication in Washington by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the averages of a large number of private pointers at 14,058,000 and the average guess of New York Members at 14,160,000 are interesting inasmuch as they would appear definitely to narrow the range of a discounted crop to something between 14 and 14½ millions. Superficially such an estimate appears bullish, but one cannot help thinking that much of the sting has been taken out of the bull side by the fact that the market is discounting a low figure, and secondly by the favourable weather which has been in evidence since October 1st. Both these factors leave bullish optimism a little chilled and suggest the necessity of an estimate not more than 14 millions and probably under that figure to re-establish interest on a large scale. The feeling that something sensational is required is suggestive of heaviness in the market and does not bode well for the probable action should the Government see to good reason to reduce their estimate below that issued on the 8th August.

In many ways, however, the estimate to be published to-day should be helpful as at this stage of the season, it is possible to estimate the final output with a greater degree of accuracy than has hitherto been possible, and when the Trade as a whole feels that the range of possible error as being reduced there is a greater likelihood of the supply side of the economic equation being more generally accepted and attention being turned more towards demand.

From the beginning of July when the average figure was published, the fear of a really large crop has been hanging over the market. The long spell of favourable weather during July and early August increased apprehension and with a high price level bearish sentiment became so general that even the reason for the high prices up to the end of June was forgotten. Recently with widespread reports of deterioration coming from the Belt the unfavourable start is coming more into perspective. After all, a good foundation is a constructive advantage and all along we have maintained that the effects of the unfavourable conditions up to the end of June could not be "completely" eradicated in spite of greatly improved conditions later.

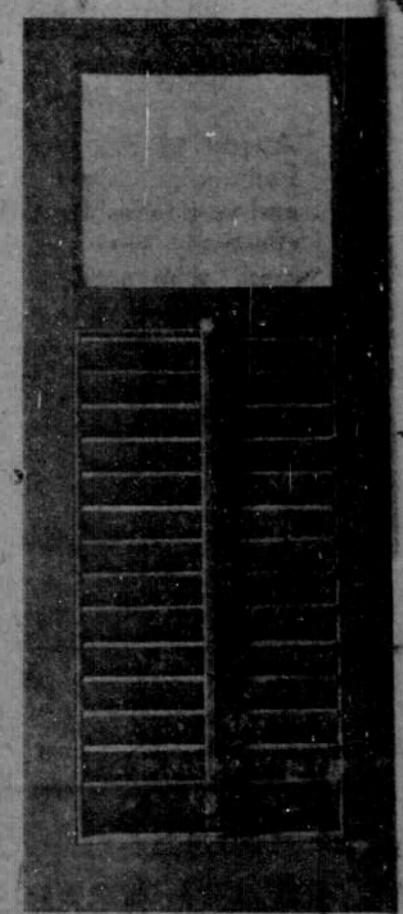
The fear of a crop materially larger than requirements has now been largely removed, and the fact that several weeks of warm dry weather can add to the cotton optimism is to a great extent off at the possibility of a frost undoing in a single night the progress of many weeks of favourable conditions. A bullish Bureau unless sensationally bullish would, we think lead to increased offerings from the South on an advance, but equally, should moderate disappointment to-day lower the price level to about 18 cents. The Trade should re-enter the market for requirements not bought during July and August. If the crop is not going to be more than 14½ millions, cotton on declines from the present level is an attractive proposition from the point of view both of the spinner and the speculator.

Bombay:—If not permanent, at least a temporary settlement of the local mill strike has been achieved. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that total stocks in the Port have been reduced from the peak figure of 1¼ million bales to 7,93,433. Shipments during last month were very nearly a lakh of bales more than September last year—actually an increase of 90 per cent. So far, however, increased shipment bales have been at the expense of new crop, leaving us with a marked last week, the Futures Contracts particularly vulnerable to hedge selling when crop movement gets under way. Recent unsettled weather conditions have given a certain amount of cause for anxiety in the Orissa districts, but on the whole, crop prospects are favourable.

MACHINE-MADE DOORS AND WINDOWS.

Full particulars of teak-wood Doors and Windows in various standard stock sizes made entirely by machinery could now be had from Sunderdas Saw Mills, Opp. Ray Road Station, Bombay No. 10.

Phone No. 41187.



These Doors and Windows are far superior in quality and making to hand made articles and are also cheaper. This is the largest manufacturing concern for Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Electric Wire Casing, etc.

N. G. S. RAILWAY. AUTHORITIES SATISFIED.

MR. GIRI'S ADVICE TO WORKERS.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Oct. 9.
Work at all the Railway shops is now going on peacefully to the satisfaction of both the railway authorities and the labour leaders. At the first general meeting of the Railwaymen's Union held yesterday a constitution was framed, rules were passed and office bearers were elected. Mr. Fathullah Khan who took a leading part in the recent labour negotiations was elected president.

Mr. Giri who presided over the meeting, in the course of his presidential address appealed for unity and constitutional action. He also said that the activities of labour should embrace co-operative effort, temperance work and social uplift. A Resolution was passed appointing an advisory Board who would advise the Union at times of crises. Khan Bahadur Alladin who exerted in bringing about a reconciliation in the recent strike was elected a member.

Another resolution authorised active propaganda work and the opening of branches on different sections of the railway.

Mr. Giri leaves Secunderabad on Friday for Guntakal and thence to Bezwada, Rajahmundry and other places to organise M. S. M. Railway Unions. He will be accompanied by Messrs. Naidu Fathullah Khan and some other members and they mean to start branches of the Union at Wadi, Bezwada and other important railway centres. The Amsterdam Trade Workers Union to which the Railwaymen's Federation is affiliated has telegraphed Rs. 200 in sympathy with the local strikers.—A. P.

DR. BESANT LEAVES FOR BEZWADA

NORTHERN INDIA TOUR POSTPONED FOR PRESENT

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

Dr. Besant left last night for Bezwada where she presides over the Krishna District All Parties Conference to-day. She will visit Coimbatore on the 10th having been invited by the Coimbatore City Congress Committee and Rajahmundry on the 11th. She will preside over the Guntakal All Parties Conference on the 12th and the West Coast Conference on the 20th. She has postponed her Northern India tour for the present, but she proposes to visit some of the chief centres of the Punjab and the United Provinces some time in November.—A. P.

Bombay, Oct. 9.—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 8,700 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at eight hours fifty-one minutes this morning (Indian Standard Time).—A. P.

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This Sakuti is prepared from indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional Incapacity etc.
Price:—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10/- tan.
Baj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji.
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Branch:—302, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

INDIA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 6.)
of sugar a year. England which not producing an ounce of sugar years ago now produced two tons sugar by the help of heavy Government bounty, which it is announced will be given for ten years.

Opening a sugar school where training in sugar chemistry, sugar technology and sugar engineering can be given just as is done in other sugar-producing countries of the world such as Hawaii, Louisiana, West Indies and Mauritius. A small model factory on a farm should be attached to the school, so that the training may be thorough, and in the spare time the students may be able to do research work in his own line of sugar in the laboratories and the factory of the school. The provision of the factories will have to be dependent upon foreign staff of superior technical work and there will be real progress in the country.

(3) Free supply of special sugar cane seeds to new growers in the first instance for one year for planting in districts which are favourably situated for a sugar story just as was done in Formosa by the Japanese Government.

(4) The supply of oilseeds and artificial manures at a reduced price through co-operative societies in the districts surrounding the factories as done in Formosa.

(5) Supplying at half the price improved implements for cane cultivation in those districts surrounded by factories, that higher outturns of cane can be obtained from the land out of special facilities given.

(6) To regrade the import duty on sugar in such a manner that there may be margin of profit left for refiners to import raw sugar from the cheapest part of the world and to refine in India in competition with Java, so that Java cannot exploit us as she is doing now. In England the import duty on raw sugar at present is so favourably fixed that it gives the refiners to make the refined sugar out of raw material imported from any part of the globe.

To carry out the above proposals Government of India will require rupees by lacs every year at least for the duration of ten years, and this can be easily found by them as consumption of sugar is increasing every year by half tons more and this gives Government every year an increasing amount of about rupees half a crore which they should set aside for developing the sugar manufacturing in the country.

BANGALORE DISTURBANCES AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 6.)
Prosecution would make both these—the paper and the “Special”—great heroes in the eyes of the public and it is hardly worth while that they should get at much further advertisement for their clients in that particular line which the applicant to Lord Morley put down as “general invective”. The most telling suggestion, however, that has been put forward in this connection is to put the paper on its trial in the local Legislative Council and administer a rebuke to it as did the Legislative Assembly at its last sitting. That promises well and is a rebuke ought to carry its own lesson even to the “Times of India” which is too prone to cry every body down just for the fun of doing so. It would seem to reveal in sensationalism and it is high time it were taught a lesson. Even those who are against the Government are in certain matters seem to be wholly agreed on this point. They all seem to feel that the “Times of India” has had too much indulgence shown to it in regard to its abusive, not to say scurrilous, writings and some have even resorted in the local and Madras Press, but it has gone off wholly at a tangent, its irresponsible vapourings. They question the mentality of the paper in this matter and they have even hastened to suggest that that paper does not fairly represent them or what they stand for. If so, whom does the “Times of India” represent? Why, it might very readily answer, “Truth”. But the answer to that assumption on its part would be that Truth has not always been in its columns. The great Aristotle it was who once observed that only truth will separate Truth from Falsehood, and the “Times of India” has all exemplified the saying for sometime now that Truth is only Falsehood well disguised. Thus, this defence will not hold it and it should think of something better if it means to rehabilitate itself in the eyes of the public hereafter. Why not own up and apologize? That is, perhaps, the best way out of the impasse it has created for itself. Will it appeal to the paper that daily drums it as enjoying the largest circulation in West, North and South? If it does to think well of it, I would suggest that its apology should be frank, plain and without any reservation. The thing is opposite, “No ‘pollity’ ain’t me ter make h’ar come back what the ing water h’t”. Well, let the “Times of India” remember that and make up, if will, its apology which is overdue now.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9.
Marienfels, Trighold, Hamburg.
City of York, McArthur, Liverpool.
Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
Ellora, Baird, Mombassa.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 10.
Arabistan, Boreland, Galle.
Cape Cross, Cooke, Bhavnagar.
Bandra, Danbrook, Bureh.
Khandalla, Harley, Durban.
Genoa, Bonzomino, Genoa.

LOADING.

Oct. 10.
Steamer Golconda for Kowchi.
Steamer Jalavihar for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.
Steamer City of York for Liverpool.
S S Marienfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Marienfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S City of York:—The K N Co's steamer City of York arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Ellora arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombassa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bureh with a general cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Khandalla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.
Sir,—I shall thank you to publish this in the columns of your valued paper as the facts stated raise a question of some public importance.
The share-holders of the Globe Manufacturing Company Ltd., under the agency of Messrs. Turner Morrisson and Co. Lt. were shocked to receive on the 27th ultimo a notice calling an extraordinary meeting at 1 p.m. on the 4th instant for passing a resolution for winding up the company. The meeting was not advertised in the press. Under the Company's articles “seven days’ notice at the least” of a meeting is to be given to the shareholders and the Directors have got discretion either to send notice by post or to advertise the meeting or to do both. The authorities show that in such cases in computing the time the day of service of the notice and the date of the meeting are not to be taken into account and thus shareholders had notice for six days and not seven as provided by the articles. This was pointed out to some shareholders by the secretary of the newly started Shareholders’ Association and an eminent counsel was at once consulted and he upheld this view. It may be added that the time allowed under the articles is the minimum time and that for an important resolution the Directors should have thought it fit not only to give more time but also to advertise the meeting.

At the meeting the dissentient shareholders raised a point of order as to the validity of notice under counsel's advice as aforesaid. The objection was, however, overruled by the Chairman. The resolution was then voted upon and it was lost on a show of hands. The Directors demanded a poll but in vain; about 2400 votes were in favour and about 1800 were against so that the requisite 3/4th majority was not forthcoming and so the resolution was lost.

This brief statement of the facts emphasises the unsatisfactory state of the shareholders’ position with regard to notice of meetings. It is clear that seven days’ time under the Articles is too short particularly in a case like this; it is also clear that change in the existing law is imperative. It must be provided that notwithstanding anything contained in the Articles three weeks’ notice at least shall be given of a meeting which shall also be sufficiently advertised.

I desire to add that we are greatly indebted to the Secretary of the Shareholders’ Association for his valuable guidance and advice in this matter and would appeal to our brother Shareholders to enrol themselves as members of the Association if effective notice is to be taken of such acts on the part of the management.—Yours etc.
CHIMANLAL LALLOO
Nimvera Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

October 5th

SCISSORS SMOKERS

Look at this list of Free Gifts
Greater Value for Present Tickets

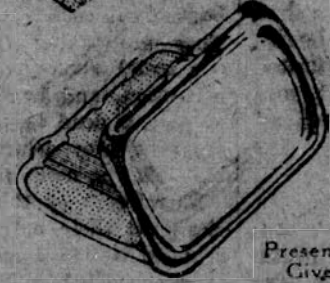
Present No. 2—
Given for 4,375
Present Tickets.
Decca Portable
Gramophone.



Present No. 9—
Given for 625
Present Tickets.
Rolled Gold Links &
Studs Superior quality.



Present No. 11—
Given for 375
Present Tickets.
E. P. N. S. Cigarette
Case Flat Design.



Present No. 24—
Given for 100
Present Tickets.
Razor.



Present No. 43—
Given for 6,500
Present Tickets.
Hercules Bicycle—
Complete.



No.	Name of Present	Present Tickets required.
1.	Remington Portable Typewriter	12,750
2.	Decca Portable Gramophone	4,375
3.	Solid Silver Cigarette Case	1,000
4.	"Parker" Fountain Pen	1,000
5.	Mother-of-Pearl & Gold Mtd. Cigarette Holder	500
6.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 2	800
7.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 0	600
8.	E. P. N. S. Circular Tin Container	250
9.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Superior quality	625
10.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Curved Design	400
11.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Flat Design	375
12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings	500
13.	Glass Glasses	100
14.	Gent's Silk Socks	375
15.	12 Gent's Handkerchiefs	300
16.	Mother-of-Pearl & Silver Mtd. Cgt. Holder	300
17.	Eversharp Pencil	300
18.	Manicure Set	250
19.	Superior Vest	100
20.	Pocket Knife	130
21.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175
22.	Note-paper & Envelopes (100)	100
23.	Razor	100
24.	Vanity Case	150
25.	Box of Pearls Soap	145
26.	Turkish Bath Towel	180
27.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
28.	Washing Belt	150
29.	Woolly Case	150
30.	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
31.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Bracelet	90
32.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Plain)	90
34.	Playing Cards (1 Pack)	75
35.	Leifsa Shaving Soap	90
36.	Toothcream Colgate	75
37.	Toothcream Colgate	75
38.	Pair of Garters (Gent's)	75
39.	Comb	40
40.	Comb	40
41.	Racing Bicycle—Complete	12,200
42.	Hercules Bicycle—Complete	6,500
43.	The Kempake Keyless Lever Wrist Watch	2,300
44.	The Kempake Keyless Lever Wrist Watch	1,600

Present No. 1—
Given for 13,750
Present Tickets.
Remington Portable
Typewriter.



Present No. 8—
Given for 250
Present Tickets.
E. P. N. S. Circular
Tin Container.



Present No. 35—
Given for 1,600
Present Tickets.
The Matchless Keyless
Lever Wrist Watch.



Present No. 3—
Given for 500
Present Tickets.
Mother-of-Pearl &
Gold Mtd. Cigarette
Holder.



SEND YOUR PRESENT TICKETS BY REGISTERED POST.

Present Tickets should be sent to the Premium Department, P. O. Box No. 2054, Calcutta. Enclose in your parcel a letter, written in English, stating your name and full address, the number of Present Tickets, enclosed and the Presents you require in exchange. The Presents will be sent to you by Registered Post free of all charges.

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Builds up the system and cures all the ailments which are the result of a weak and diseased system.

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine building tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for
Limpidity, Debility, Rheumatism,
Gout, Gravel, Skin Diseases, Weakness,
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Be sure you get the genuine Sarsaparilla, the Trade Mark and Signature.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY
and so it is prompt in
attending to all your de-
mands.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 10, 1928.

"INDIA IS NO BEGGAR OF THE WEST"

DR. TAGORE SPEAKS OUT,
Handicaps to National Unity

Selected from the speeches of the Poet by Anthony X. Soares, Professor of English Literature at the College, Baroda, MacMillan and Co., Ltd.

Professor Soares has done his work well. Every selected speech in this neat little book is a masterpiece of English and clear-thinking. There are nine in all, and each is full of that fine art of phraseology combined with beauty of diction and an impression of resonance which we have grown accustomed to associate with the work of Sir Rabindranath.

The subjects range from an absorbing outline of the poet's life to a singularly lucid summing-up of "the realisation of the Infinite." There is a description of the great thinker's school days at Shanti-Niketan from which we learn all about nature of the discipline which he encountered there.

A MASTERLY EXPOSITION.

To our mind, however, the finest thing in the book is the masterly speech on "Nationalism in India" which Dr. Tagore delivered in the United States. It was afterwards published in *Nationalism*. So remarkable is the grasp which he displays of this myriad-angled problem and so interesting and frank are the conclusions which he draws that we feel that the lengthy extracts given below are fully justified.

Our real problem in India is not political. It is social. This is a condition not only prevailing in India but among all nations. I do not believe in an exclusive political interest.

But from the earliest beginnings of history, India has had her own problem constantly before her—it is the race problem. Each nation must be conscious of its mission, and we, in India, must realise that we are a poor figure when we are trying to be political, simply because we have not yet been finally able to accomplish what was set before us by our providence.

In spite of our great difficulty, however India has done something. She has tried to make an adjustment of races, to acknowledge the real differences between them where these exist, and yet seek for some basis of unity.

SOLVING A WORLD PROBLEM.

In finding the solution of our problem we shall have helped to solve the world problem as well. If India can offer to the world her solution, it will be a contribution to humanity. There is only one history of the world of man. All national histories are merely chapters in the larger one. And we are content in India to suffer for such a great cause.

The most important fact of the present age is that all the different races of men have come close together. And again we are confronted with two alternatives. The problem is whether the different groups of peoples shall go on fighting with one another or find out some true basis of reconciliation and mutual help; whether it will be a permanent competition or co-operation.

INTOLERANCE DENOUNCED.

I have no hesitation in saying that those who are gifted with the moral power of spiritual unity, who have the least feeling of enmity against aliens and the sympathy to place themselves in the position of others, will be the fittest to take their permanent place in the age that is lying before us, and those who are constantly developing their instinct of fight and intolerance of aliens will be eliminated.

For this is the problem before us, and we have to prove our humanity by solving it through the help of our higher nature.

The gigantic organisations for hurting others and warring off their blows, for making money by dragging others back, will not help us. On the contrary, by their crushing weight, their enormous cost and their deadening effect upon living humanity, they will seriously impede our freedom in the larger life of a higher civilisation.

NO REAL NATIONALISM.

India has never had a real sense of nationalism. Even though from childhood I had been taught that idolatry of the nation is almost better than reverence for God and humanity. I believe I have outgrown that teaching and it is my conviction that my countrymen will truly gain their India by fighting against the education which teaches them that a country is greater than the ideals of humanity. The educated Indian at present is trying to absorb some lessons from history century to the lessons of our ancestors. The East, in fact, is attempting to take unto itself a history which is not the outcome of its own living.

Japan, for example, thinks she is getting powerful through adopting Western methods, but after she has

exhausted her inheritance, only the borrowed weapons of civilisation will remain to her. She will not have developed herself from within.

NO BORROWED HISTORY.

We, in India, must make up our minds that we cannot borrow other people's history, and that if we stifle our own we are committing suicide. When you borrow things that do not belong to your life, they only serve to crush your life.

And, therefore, I believe that it does India no good to complete with Western civilisation in its own field. But we shall be more than compensated if, in spite of the insults heaped upon us, we follow our own destiny.

THE PROVIDENTIAL WEST.

We must know for certain that there is a future before us and that future is waiting for those who are rich in moral ideals and not in mere things. And it is the privilege of man to work for fruits that are beyond his immediate reach, and to adjust his life, not in slavish conformity to the examples of some present success or even to his own prudent past, limited in its aspiration, but to an indefinite future bearing in its heart the ideals of our highest expectations.

We must recognise that it is providential that the West has come to India. And yet some one must show the East to the West, and convince the West that the East has her contribution to make to the history of civilisation.

India is no beggar of the West. And yet, even though the West may think she is, I am not for thrusting off Western civilisation and becoming segregated in our independence. Let us have a deep association. If Providence wants England to be the channel of that communication, of that deeper association, I am willing to accept it with all humility. I have great faith in human nature, and I think the West will find its true mission. I speak bitterly of Western civilisation when I am conscious that it is betraying its trust and thwarting its own purpose.

HELPING THE WEAK.

The West must not make herself a curse to the world by using her power for her own selfish needs, but by teaching the ignorant and helping the weak she should save herself from the worst danger that the strong is liable to incur by making the feeble acquire power enough to resist her intrusion. And also she must not make her materialism to be the final thing but must realise that she is doing a service in freeing the spiritual being from the tyranny of matter.

Nationalism is a great menace. It is the particular thing which for years has been at the bottom of India's troubles. And inasmuch as we have been ruled and dominated by a nation that is strictly political in its attitude, we have tried to develop within ourselves, despite our inheritance from the past, a belief in our eventual destiny.

It was my conviction that what India most needed was constructive work coming from within herself. In this work, we must take all risks, and go on doing the duties which by right, are ours, though in the teeth of persecution: winning moral victory at every step, by our failure and suffering.

SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE.

We must show those who are over us that we have in ourselves the strength of moral power, the power to suffer for truth. Where we have nothing to show, we have only to beg. It would be mischievous if the gifts we wish for were granted to us at once, and I have told my countrymen, time and again, to combine for the work of creating opportunities to give vent to our spirit of self-sacrifice and not for the purpose of begging.

EUROPE'S ADVANTAGE.

India is too vast in its area and

too diverse in its races. It is many countries packed in one geographical receptacle. It is just the opposite of what Europe truly is, namely, one country made into many.

Thus Europe, in its culture and growth, has had the advantage of the strength of the many as well as the strength of the one. India, on the contrary, being naturally many, yet adventitiously one, has all along suffered from the looseness of its diversity and the feebleness of its unity.

A true unity is like a round globe, it rolls on, carrying its burden easily; but diversity is a many-cornered thing which has to be dragged and pushed with all force. Be it said to the credit of India that this diversity was not her own creation; she has had to accept it as a fact from the beginning of her history. India tolerated differences of races from the first, and that spirit of toleration has acted all through her history.

THE CASTE REGULATIONS.

In her caste regulations India recognised differences, but not the mutability which is the law of life. In trying to avoid collisions she set up boundaries of immovable walls, thus giving to her numerous races the negative benefit of peace and order, but not the positive opportunity of expansion and movement. She accepted nature where it produces diversity, but ignored it where it uses that diversity for its world-game of infinite permutations and combinations.

She treated life in all truth where it is manifold but insulated it where it is ever moving. Therefore life departed from her social system and in its place she is worshipping with all ceremony the magnificent cage of countless compartments that she has manufactured.

A TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT.

The same thing happened where she tried to ward off the collisions of trade interest. She associated different trades and professions with different castes. This had the effect of laying for good the interminable jealousy and hatred of competition—the competition which breeds cruelty and makes the atmosphere thick with lies and deception. In this also India laid all her emphasis on the law of heredity, ignoring the law of mutation, and thus gradually reduced arts, into crafts, and genius into skill.

We have found out to our cost that human nature is not what it seems but what it is in truth; which is in its infinite possibilities. And when we in our blindness insult humanity for its ragged appearance it sheds its disguise to disclose to us that we have insulted our God. The degradation which we cast upon others in our pride or self-interest degrades our own humanity—and this is the punishment which is most terrible, because we do not detect it till it is too late.

Political freedom does not give us freedom when our mind is not free. An automobile does not create freedom of movement, because it is a mere machine.

We must never forget in the present day that those people who have got their political freedom are not necessarily free, they are merely powerful. The positions which are unbridled in them are creating huge organisations of slavery in the disguise of freedom. Those who have made the gain of money their highest end are unconsciously selling their life and soul to rich persons or to the combinations that represent money.

For all our miseries and shortcomings, we hold responsible the historical surprises that burst upon us from outside. This is the reason why we think that our task is to build a political miracle of freedom upon the quicksand of social slavery. In fact we want to dam up the true course of our own historical stream, and only borrow power from the sources of other people's history.

NO COMMON BIRTHRIGHT.

In India there is no common birthright.

And when we talk of Western Nationality we forget that the nations there do not have that physical repulsion, one for the other, that we have between different castes.

Have we an instance in the whole world where a people who are not allowed to mingle their blood shed their blood for one another except by coercion or for mercenary purposes? And can we ever hope that these moral barriers against our race amalgamation will not stand in the way of our political unity?

The social habit of mind which impels us to make the life of our fellow-beings a burden to them where they differ from us even in such a thing as their choice of food, is sure to persist in our political organisation and result in creating engines of coercion to crush every rational difference which is the sign of life.

"LIES AND HYPOCRISY."

And tyranny will only add to the inevitable lies and hypocrisy in our political life. Is the mere name of freedom so valuable that we should be willing to sacrifice for its sake our moral freedom?

The educated community of India has become insensible of her social needs. They are taking the very immobility of our social structures as the sign of their perfection, and because the healthy feeling of pain is dead in the limbs of our social organism they delude themselves into thinking that it needs no modification.

Therefore they think that all their energies need their only scope in the political field. It is like a man whose legs have become shrivelled and useless, trying to delude himself that these limbs have grown still because they have attained their ultimate salvation, and all that is wrong about him is the shortness of his sticks.

COMMERCE AND HUMANITY.

The true distinction of man from animals is in his power and worth, which are inner and invisible. But the present day commercial civilisation of man is not only taking too much time and space but killing time and space. Its movements are violent; its noise is discordantly loud.

It is carrying its own damnation because it is trampling into distortion the humanity upon which it stands. It is strenuously turning out money at the cost of happiness. Man is reducing himself to his minimum in order to be able to make ampler room for his organisations.

He is degrading his human sentiments to shame because they are apt to stand in the way of his machines.

From the above you will know that I am not an economist. I am willing to acknowledge that there is a law of demand and supply and an infatuation of man for more things than are good for him. And yet I will persist in believing that there is such a thing as the harmony of completeness in humanity, where poverty does not take away his riches, where defeat may lead him to victory, death to immortality and where, in the compensation of Eternal Justice, those who are the last may yet have their insult transmuted into a golden triumph.

KEMAL PASHA IN A TEACHER'S ROLE.

WARNING TO OFFICIALS IN TURKEY.

The Turkish Ministry of Education has issued a circular warning all government officials, gendarmes, officers, and employees of State banks and other semi-official institutions that they must learn to read and write the new characters by the end of October. Valis of different vilayets have been instructed to report any officials who do not comply with this order.

The re-opening of schools has been adjourned partly because school books are not yet printed in the new characters and partly because many of the schoolmasters are not yet proficient in the new alphabet. In the meantime Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who is visiting the Turkish Black Sea littoral is giving lessons and holding examinations in the new characters at every port of call. At Sinope, addressing a crowd, he said: "You must entirely forget the old orthography."

The effect of his personal exhortation will certainly be great but the new reform is not proving quite so popular as was expected. Writing in the official *Milliet Deputy* Falih Rifi Bey reproached the Turkish Press for creating confusion owing to the frequent mistakes they make in the new characters. Such reproach, even though it is merited, seems to have had the effect of diminishing the amount of space accorded to articles printed in the new characters.

SEVEN YEARS HENCE. A FATEFUL YEAR FOR EUROPE

"Signor Francesco Nitti, the former Prime Minister of Italy, has a lengthy contribution on 'Probabilities of War' in Europe," in the *Atlantic Monthly*. He gives an exhaustive survey of the situation in Europe as he sees it, and is in particular pessimistic about conditions in Italy. He writes towards the close of his article:—

"Fascism has seriously weakened Italian production. In spite of appearances Italy has fallen into a state of the greatest economic disorder in the course of the last six years. Fascism has not bent its efforts to obtaining results, but to producing manifestations. All over the country there are celebrations, parades, and processions of Black Shirts."

"Wheat and rice production has declined; yet great festivals are held in honour of wheat and rice, and there is a special celebration in behalf of bread. Expressed in gold pounds—in other words, without statistical manipulation—the deficit of Italian business has risen from 643 million gold pounds in 1924 to 1,359 million gold pounds in 1927. In short, it has almost doubled."

"The loans negotiated in America have been used to maintain the lira, though no one knows how long this will last, and to stabilise it at its present level."

"No criticism is allowed, even the most cordial. The press cannot discuss the economic crisis except to say that everything is going smoothly. Elections have disappeared. Even the Chamber of Deputies is going to be transformed into an assembly named by the Government. The administrators of local government and even the representatives of the chambers of commerce are no longer elected. They are appointed by the Government."

WHAT ALL DICTATORSHIPS HAVE DONE.

"The economic situation is bad, but the financial situation is worse. On the day when Fascism feels itself lost, will it not attempt to distract attention by some international adventure? Is not this what all dictatorships have done in the past?"

"Fascism and Bolshevism, although apparently direct opposites, act in the same manner. Several centuries before Jesus, Plato, the greatest of Greek philosophers, wrote that dictatorship always ended in war, saying that when the dictator felt himself lost he made war. There is no example in modern history of a dictatorship that has not ended in war, revolution, or both."

"Europe is more fully armed than she was before the war," concludes Signor Nitti in the *Atlantic Monthly*. "The Great War harmed the entire world and did not prepare the way for peace. However, it aroused such honour that for seven or eight years more any warlike projects will be looked upon with lively antipathy by any of the Great Powers. The decisive hour in the life of Europe will be reached about 1935, when a new generation will have grown up that did not

participate in the last war and does not, therefore, feel this horror."

THERE IS NO TIME TO LOSE.

"Mussolini was quite right when he said in his speech before the Italian Chamber that the destinies of Europe will be decided about 1935. It will be at about that time that the broken countries, which are now disarmed, will be free to arm themselves again. An effective action in behalf of peace can only be developed in the next seven or eight years. There is no time to lose."

"A direct and sincere agreement between France and Germany would postpone the outbreak of any war, and the pooling of the resources of these two countries would mean the rehabilitation of Europe and the beginning of a period of prosperity and peace. This agreement is not easy, but it is being discussed by the most eminent men in both countries, even if it has not yet been written down in any programme."

"The democratic parties of Germany adhere to this principle, and in France not only is the idea supported by the democratic elements, but I believe that even Poincaré and Briand are not completely opposed to it, and have no prejudices. However, any agreement is made difficult by the Polish problem and the problem of Germany's eastern frontier, to which there seems to be no solution."

"The Bolshevik dictatorship does not contemplate war, but its deplorable methods and its propaganda abroad justly alarm conservative elements and excite the forces of reaction that always favour war. Nothing has contributed to the development of the different forms of nationalism more than Bolshevik internationalism."

"It is a very revolting idea that political parties should be in the pay of the Bolshevik Government, whose organisations are preparing for revolutionary movements excited by Moscow, and are busy themselves with the domestic activities of the most civilised countries, propagating disorder."

"Italian Fascism and its Balkan intrigues represent permanent danger; if Italian Fascism and the dictatorships that resemble it are not over by 1935, peace will be gravely menaced and compromised, and there will probably not be time to avoid war."

"Freedom, democracy, and peace are phenomena of the same order. Without progress there is no liberty and certainly no peace. Every dictatorship is not only a cause of economic and moral depression, but also a source of international disorder."

THE MARKS OF THEIR OWN DESTRUCTION.

"Happily the present dictatorships in Europe are becoming increasingly impotent, and they almost all bear the marks of their own destruction. But we must be on our guard and look upon the present and coming phase of European events as decisive. The next seven or eight years are either preparing the collapse of Europe or making ready its liveliest participation in the work of prosperity and civilisation the world over."

"Then I went to Paris and saw several important men in the medical profession, and they were all of the opinion that I possessed a remarkable magnetic fluid which can stop the decomposition of organic tissues."

"I was lucky enough to have as one of my first patients the daughter of a high police official. I cured her, and shortly afterwards her father brought to me a man belonging to a well-known family who was a helpless drug addict. My fluid cured him."

"A few days ago I went to see a woman who was suffering from 14 different ailments, including cancer. She had seen many doctors, all of whom said there was no hope for her. But she has been much better since I saw her, and I am certain I shall be able to cure her. I only take patients whose cases doctors have practically abandoned."

The Lyons fakir has, curiously enough, discovered a "remarkable" medium in the person of his young wife, who helps him to conduct his cures.

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